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Ford-Kissinger grand design emerges more clearly: world oil price system, less welfare spending urged

Ford vs. Congress: collision on social issues

By Peter G. Stuart
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
This is the week that should begin to reveal for recession-hit Americans who will share the nation's economic recovery policies — the President or Congress. Just days after the Republican President unveils his first federal budget, the new, heavily Democratic Congress begins a series of votes on its own counter-proposals.

The results should provide the first indication whether Congress has the hard votes to back up its loud voices on national economic leadership. The tests:

- The House of Representatives — with the most Democrats in a decade and the most new faces in a quarter century — tries Tuesday (Feb. 4) to foil President Ford's controversial plan to raise the price of food stamps.

- The House will attempt Wednesday (Feb. 5) to postpone for 90 days Mr. Ford's hike in oil import fees.

- The newly led, newly liberalized House Ways and Means Committee will seek by Thursday (Feb. 6) to reach agreement on a quick tax cut for individuals and businesses more appealing than the President's.

Budget panel sets up

Meanwhile, the brand-new Senate Budget Committee begins this week — one year earlier than required — the landmark task of helping to set congressional budgetary guidelines instead of merely reviewing the President's, as Congress traditionally does.

Signs were that the initial challenges to Mr. Ford's economic leadership would succeed.

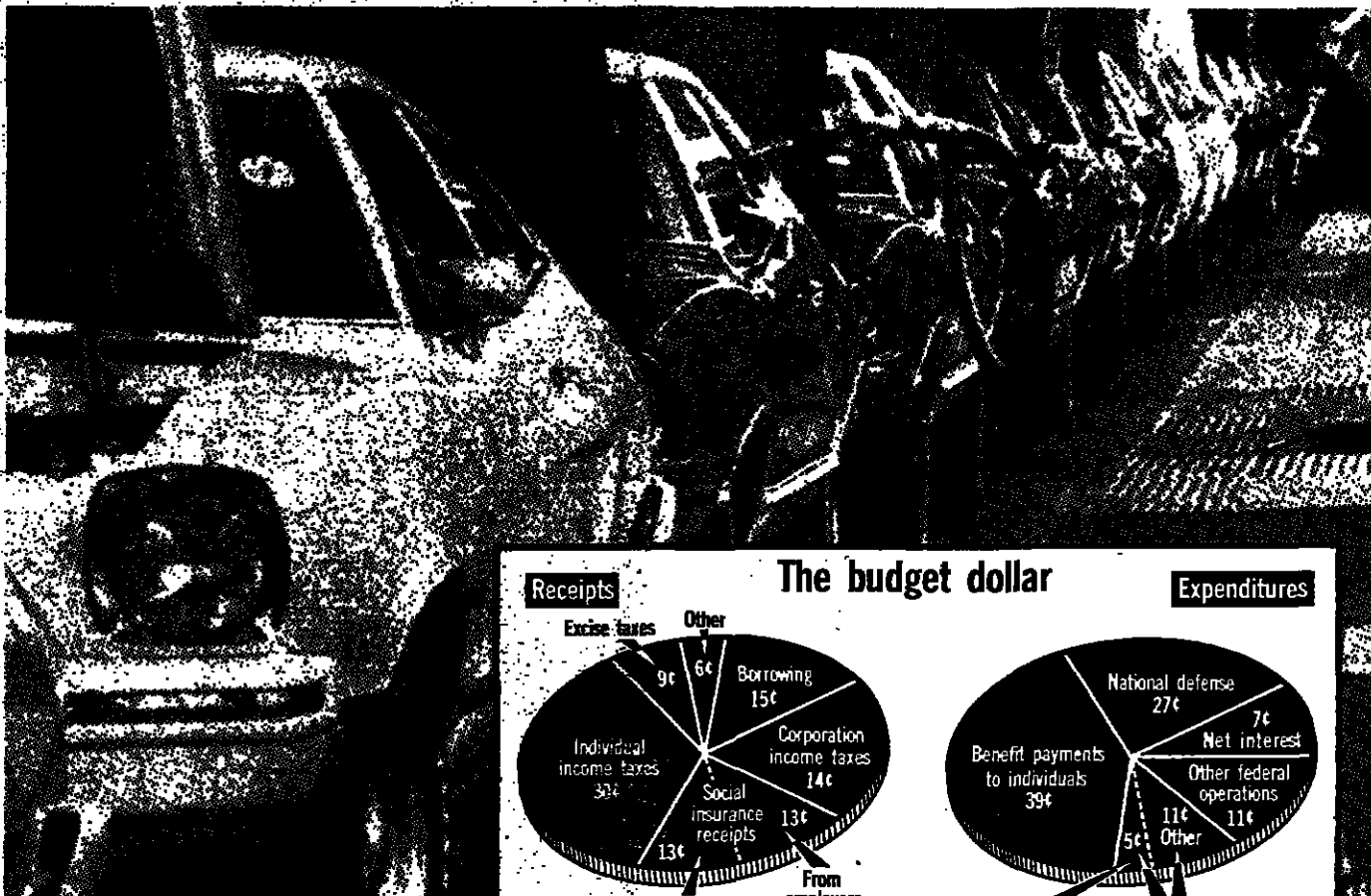
The food-stamp price boost is likely to be shot back to the President's desk so quickly and emphatically that some predict he may not even bother to veto the rejection.

A congressman from economically depressed Detroit sums up Capitol Hill's angry resistance to boosting the price of food stamps from an average of 23 percent to 30 percent of the income of families receiving them:

"In humanitarian terms, it is just plain wrong." The House is expected, perhaps by a veto-proof two-thirds margin, to freeze food-stamp prices at their present level. And the Senate is soon likely to be asked by its Agriculture Committee to do the same.

Congressional resistance to an energy-saving increase in foreign crude-oil import fees — and hence consumer costs — runs only slightly less strong.

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Source: Bureau of the Budget

Chart by Joan Forbes, staff artist; UPI photo

White House sees peril in drift of economy

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford is determined to halt the mushrooming growth of federal spending, which in two decades could see the United States "over the cliff" into a "substantially changed" social and economic system.

Each year, says outgoing Budget Director Roy L. Ash, government payments of money to individual Americans — through social security, military retired pay, food stamps, and other programs — "grow at the rate of 9 percent," far outstripping the growth of the economy itself.

As a result, he says, each American worker transfers more and more of his income to retired, unemployed, and disadvantaged Americans through the medium of government payments.

A lid on costs

Now, argues the White House, defense spending has been cut to the bone, and a lid must be placed on so-called "uncontrollable" programs — social security, retirement pay, and the like — which, says Mr. Ford, enjoy "automatic increases" linked to changes in consumer prices.

To cut back the rate of increase in such programs, the President seeks in his fiscal 1976 budget a one-year 5 percent "cap" on their growth rate. He calls this a start toward limiting the growth of "programs up to now considered uncontrollable."

Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, claims such a "cap" would deny \$6 billion to elderly and low-income Americans. He doubts Congress will go along.

Rhetorical question

"What would you call a system," remarked Mr. Ash to a reporter, "in which you, as a producer, had steadily less real income in order to give more to nonproductive people?"

Some officials, including Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, in talks with this reporter, have used the word "socialism" to describe the direction in which they feel the United States is going.

"I don't want to be responsible," said Deputy Treasury Secretary Stephen S. Gardner, "for designing the tax policy that pays for such a program."

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Kissinger outlines oil strategy

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The newest United States steps on the road to driving down world oil prices are being greeted with skepticism by some Arab diplomats here.

The steps were outlined by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger Monday, as part of the U.S. strategy

Arabs doubt his plan for world system based on price 'floor' and alternate sources

for a meeting between world oil consumers and producers in March.

They include an innovative proposal under which consuming nations would agree not to let the price for imported oil drop below a certain "floor." This would ensure that any sudden drop in the price of oil would not cause consumers to abandon development of alternative energy sources.

It would also guarantee oil-exporting nations against losing too much income if oil prices did threaten to fall below the "floor" (which would be well below current prices).

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FOCUS

Top hats in a blue jean age

By Eric Bourne

Vienna.
Fancy a top hat? Not many people do these days. And very few hatters — only one in the world, it is claimed here — still produce them.

You won't mind, of course, if you share British humorist Jerome K. Jerome's aversion: "How I do hate to wear a top hat!" he wrote in "Idle Thoughts" 60 years ago.

If, however, you incline to the view of an earlier English chronicler who wrote in 1381 that she "liked to see her son well-dressed and in a top hat," well, the situation is not hopeless, though much has changed since January, 1787, when John Heathcington, hatter of London, first strolled down the Strand in one.

Small boys jeered. His friends talked, apparently, of bad taste. But John — mad as a hatter? — went on making top hats and asserted "the right of every free Englishman to put what he liked on his head."

Events justified him. His beaver hats with high cylindrical crowns caught on, became de rigueur for the elegant Cards of 19th-century society. In Britain's House of Commons, they were mandatory. No City clerk, however meager his pay and humble his home, would be without one, "keeping up with his betters," so to speak. Dickens gave his humbler characters top hats as well as their superiors.

In danger of extinction

Right up to World War II, in fact, the topper was big (hat) industry. Demand flagged afterward, amid all the other changes brought about by that cataclysmic event, but still top hats were made in a score of countries round the world.

When World War II ended, however, there was but one solitary manufacturer left, the firm of Spoorenberg in Holland. When recently this went out of business, the craft was in danger of extinction, which is where Vienna — always good top hat country — came into the picture.

Everyone here knows of P & C Habig, hatters, established in 1863. They made top hats themselves until

Registered as a newspaper
with the G.P.O. London

Sadat still backs U.S. peace plan

Despite Gromyko visit, he sticks to Kissinger

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
President Sadat reaffirmed his interest in the American gradual approach to a Middle East settlement just before the arrival of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Cairo.

Egyptian journalists were told by Mr. Sadat that it would be "tantamount to treason" for Egypt to refuse a further Israeli withdrawal in Sinai.

Mr. Sadat maintained that Egyptian gains eventually would benefit other Arab fronts.

In an interview with the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Egyptian President stresses that Egypt's economy is drained by defense expenditures and underlined the need for outside investment to galvanize industrial development.

A key pre-condition for Egyptian recovery is another Israeli pullback in Sinai, which would allow Mr. Sadat to reopen the Suez Canal — a source of \$100 million annually in revenue, site of Egypt's projected free zones, and home to several hundred thousand internal refugees in Egypt now living mainly in Cairo.

Indication of resistance

Mr. Sadat's pronouncements indicate he is ready to resist Arab pressures on him to reject another bilateral arrangement with Israel and insist on an early convening of the full-scale Geneva conference. Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the Soviet Union have all voiced their distrust of the gradual American approach.

In his statements, Mr. Sadat again linked an Israeli withdrawal in Sinai to pullbacks on the Golan Heights and from the Jordan River. But he made it clear, as translations of his previous statements failed to do, that withdrawals need not be simultaneous and evacuation could start in Sinai.

On the other hand, Mr. Sadat left no doubt he expects Israel to give up the strategic Mitla and Giddi passes and the Abu Rudeis oil fields.

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India leans toward PLO

By Joe Gaudelman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
The always-cool ties between India and Israel have entered into a virtual "ice age," as New Delhi presses further its traditional leaning toward the Arab bloc.

The Indian Government, extending the "get tough" with Israel policy it first set in motion after the 1947 Middle East war, has made a series of highly publicized pro-Arab, anti-Israeli gestures in recent weeks, along with an accelerated "oil diplomacy" drive.

The first incident came during the International Dairy Federation conference here in December, when India walked out over the issue of granting invitations to Israel and South Africa (whose racial "apartheid" policy India has long denounced).

Then early in January India became the first non-Arab nation to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to open an office in its capital (a move originally misreported by news agencies as "diplomatic recognition").

This brought an attack on Indian Mission and Air India offices in New York by Israeli Jewish extremists, an event which was subsequently played up in the Indian press ("Jews attack New York Indian Mission") and generated widespread anger and puzzlement here.

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Turks firm on Cyprus despite U.S. 'threat'

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

In the face of the threatened cutoff of United States aid to Turkey — decreed by Congress for Wednesday of this week — the Turkish attitude on Cyprus is apparently hardening rather than softening.

Turkey now is considering (according to informed sources in Ankara quoted by Reuters) postponing the visit to Brussels later this week of its Foreign Minister, Melih Esenbel. His trip was intended as a preliminary to the talks that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is expecting to have later this month with the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers to discuss Cyprus.

Dr. Kissinger has argued through-



By a staff cartographer

out that his task in negotiating on Cyprus would be complicated if Congress insisted on aid to Turkey being stopped Feb. 5 if the Turkish Government had not proved more flexible than hitherto in its approach to the Cyprus problem.

Hope had been raised — and indeed encouraged by the U.S. administration — that by Feb. 5 Turkey would have shown itself conciliatory on at least three counts:

- Reopening of Nicosia International Airport, now physically occupied by UN forces but under Turkish guns.

- Reduction of the number of Turkish troops in the two-fifths of the island held by them since last August.

- Allowing Greek Cypriots to return to Turkish-held areas — above all in the port city of Famagusta where even some measure of Turkish withdrawal had been raised as a possibility.

Under none of these heads have the Turks made any significant concessions, although there has been an announcement that the government in Ankara was cutting the 35,000 troops it has on Cyprus by 1,000.

Indeed there is speculation that Turkey's current caretaker government under Premier Sadi Irmak dare not consider withdrawing from the positions won since last summer's Turkish landings without risking its existence. In Turkish eyes, Turkish Cypriots endured humiliation and indignities from Greek Cypriots for a decade before the landings, and Turkish public opinion would not allow a return to that situation.

On the Greek Cypriot side, there is a deep feeling of having been betrayed by the "free world" — particularly by the United States and Britain, who (as Greek Cypriots see it) not only stood by while Turkey invaded Cyprus but even tilted unfairly toward the Turkish side.

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Congress now favors 200-mile fishery

By Colth Stewart
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Faced with what looks like an international impasse, Congress seems ready this year to extend its control of fishing off U.S. coasts to 200 miles.

U.S. fishermen say the current limit — three miles — allows Japanese, Russian, and other fishing fleets to deplete stocks of fish off the U.S. that should be reserved for themselves.

The Senate voted 68-27 last year in favor of a bill setting a 200-mile limit, but the House subcommittee on fisheries delayed action in hopes that last year's International Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas, Venezuela, would hammer out a general accord allowing the U.S., and other nations, to protect fish over a wider distance than three miles.

The Caracas conference debated a 200-mile limit, but split on the issue of just how much control over fishing a nation should have within the limit, and other questions.

Early agreement doubted

It now seems likely that the next session of the conference, set for Geneva next month, will also fail to agree. In discussions in Boston at the weekend, chief U.S. delegate to the conference John Stevenson would only express hope that the Geneva

Apparent impasse on Geneva agreement shifts key House subcommittee position

meeting would "build up momentum toward an agreement" and show Congress that negotiations are not a "will-o'-the-wisp."

Meanwhile, U.S. fishing interests maintain their pressure on Congress in favor of a 200-mile limit. The former chairman of the fisheries subcommittee, Rep. John Dingell (D) of Michigan, had promised to hold early hearings this year. His successor, Rep. Robert Leggett (D) of California, is expected to honor the promise.

The U.S. State Department argues

against any 200-mile-limit bill, saying that other nations would follow the U.S. action by declaring 200-mile control over all navigation, in addition to fishing.

Supported by President Ford, the State Department favors no U.S. action on a 200-mile limit before a new treaty is signed.

At the weekend discussions among diplomats in Boston, some experts in international law noted a few slight policy shifts in preparation for Geneva.

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Party joins to decide if Heath will lead

By Richard Rort
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

"I have been a fighter all my life." So saying, Conservative Party standard bearer Edward Heath, the experienced politician who has led his party through four national elections, is bracing himself for another political test.

This time, however, the challenge does not come from the other end of Britain's political spectrum, but stems from Mr. Heath's own party colleagues; this week the Conservatives begin a complicated process of selecting a new leader (or confirming the old).

The 276 Conservative members of the House of Commons are meeting Tuesday to cast their votes to elect a new party chief and while few are willing to forecast the outcome of the contest, many observers believe that Mr. Heath is on the way out.

Refurbishing image

Since the Conservative Party's defeat in the October national election, there has been growing sentiment in Conservative ranks that the Conservative image needed refurbishing. But Mr. Heath's most likely successors have steadfastly refused to oppose this determination to stay on — an attitude consistent with the long-standing "true blue" tradition of Conservative loyalty.

But to accommodate pressure within the party for a change in leadership, the Conservative hierarchy has designed a complex formula to decide whether Mr. Heath will continue in his role as spokesman for the opposition to Britain's Labour government.

The formula, designed by a Conservative committee headed by party patriarch and former Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, requires that to win the leadership, a candidate must receive more than 50 percent of the total votes and must also have at least a 15 percent edge over the nearest rival. If no one succeeds in achieving these totals, a second election is required in a week's time, and if necessary, a third election can also be called.

Shy of needed votes

At present it is not thought likely that Mr. Heath will be able to obtain the requisite votes in Tuesday's election. His major competitor in the contest is Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative spokeswoman on economic affairs, who has been successful in picking up support among the party's right wing.

A skilled and knowledgeable politician, Mrs. Thatcher campaigned hard last week among her colleagues and is believed to have picked up the support of such notables as Sir Keith Joseph, the party's spokesman for housing who is often called "the conscience of the Conservatives."

Despite the momentum of the Thatcher bandwagon, most insiders doubt she will be able to topple Mr. Heath on the first vote. The more likely outcome, they argue, is a stalemate and second election next week. If this occurs, it is widely predicted that a number of prominent Conservatives, who up to now have resisted challenging Mr. Heath will suddenly throw their hats into the ring.

'Stalking horse'

Thus, it has been suggested that Mrs. Thatcher is actually acting as a "stalking horse" for several would-be candidates on the right wing of the party, including Sir Keith and Edward Du Cann, the chairman of the party's influential 1922 Committee.

But many observers argue that if Mr. Heath is unable to triumph in the first-round vote, his most likely successor will be William Whitelaw, a close ally of Mr. Heath who has discreetly stayed in the background of the current leadership struggle.

Mr. Whitelaw, who won national respect while serving as Northern Ireland Secretary during the last Conservative government, is thought to share Mr. Heath's view that the party's future lies in less traditional, more liberal politics. Yet his easy-going manner and reputation as a conciliator would probably make him more acceptable to the broad range of the party.

Election of ironies

For Mr. Heath, Tuesday's election is full of ironies. This is only the second time in the party's history that Conservatives have resorted to an election among MPs to choose a leader. Prior to 1964, the Conservative leader "emerged" from a consultative process that included only a few high-ranking party members.

In that year, however, members of the House of Commons were allowed to decide and Mr. Heath was selected.

Since then, Mr. Heath's claim to leadership has been based continually on his self-proclaimed qualities as a "fighter" — a politician whose principles always came first.



Navy photo

U.S. military enters congressional budget battle

Defense-budget clash

Congress expected to resist Ford's \$94-billion request for military spending

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The U.S. Congress and the Ford administration are facing what is expected to be a collision course over details of the new \$94-billion defense budget for fiscal year 1976.

In fact, counting money planned for new weapons programs over the next four or five years, total defense outlays come to \$104.7 billion. As was the case last year, the defense budget again will be the largest single piece of the total proposed \$349.4 billion budget pie.

Few analysts here believe the 94th Congress will give President Ford what he wants for military spending. While the total federal fiscal-year 1976 budget is basically an austere budget, with no new big social programs, and containing slashes of up to \$17 billion in existing programs — the defense budget is about \$9 billion larger than last year's \$85.3 billion budget, and up \$15 billion over the fiscal-year 1974 budget of \$78.6 billion.

Pentagon's argument

For their part, defense officials argue that Pentagon requests would actually only "hold the line" — and represent the effect of inflation on major weapons programs and pay scales. Undercutting this argument, they note that measured as a share of the nation's total gross national product, the defense budget holds steady at about 5.9 percent.

Beyond the high dollar figures, however, the budget is intriguing to analysts here for what it says about

the basic U.S. defense posture for the next year.

While the budget contains money for such prospective long-range weapons as the B-1 bomber and the Trident submarine, the actual size of the armed forces will continue to be cut, down to 2.1 million personnel, from 3.5 million in 1968 during the Vietnam war. This will be the lowest level of U.S. forces since before the Korean war.

The United States will increase its number of active Army divisions from 13 in June, 1974, to 16 by September, 1976, by reducing headquarters and support personnel.

U.S. tactical air forces will be modernized by replacing older aircraft with new equipment, while the Navy will press ahead with a "vigorous" shipbuilding program. The Navy plans to purchase 10 new guided-missile frigates, two additional nuclear-attack submarines, a nuclear-powered, guided-missile cruiser, and two patrol hydrofoil missile ships, plus several additional vessels.

Development of the Trident submarine system — to be deployed in 1979 — will continue, as well as development of a "lower-cost alternative" to the Trident.

Main emphasis for both strategic (nuclear) and conventional U.S. forces is on a "balance" of forces with the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact powers. Thus, the budget officially reflects the change away from the prior U.S. military insistence on weapons "superiority" over the Soviets.

The defense budget also notes a U.S. objective to "continue negotiations to limit strategic arms and to achieve mutual and balanced-force reductions in central Europe for the NATO and Warsaw Pact nations."

* Top hats in blue jeans age

Continued from Page 1

1938, when the Nazis seized Austria and brown shirts became the fashion. After the war, there was no demand in a still-occupied Austria.

But, when the present fourth-generation director of the family business learned of the Dutch firm's decision, he felt something had to be done about saving the shining top hat for posterity.

Habig, in fact, proceeded to buy up all the Sporenberg tools — some 100 years old and irreplaceable — the firm's "know-how" techniques, and its stocks of the special kind of shellac and silk that go into the making of a true top hat. They also started training specialists and then went into production.

Who buys them?

They are now, according to young Mr. Habig, the world's only makers. Their first hats came out of the new Vienna factory in December. The aim is 20,000 annually. It takes six to nine hours to make each one. And the price? From about \$75 to \$175.

Who, in this hatless age of jeans and "gear," will buy them? To start with, they still are, in many countries, part of the politicians' formal "uniform" for special occasions. In 1892, the London Spectator wrote of "pigtails and top-hatted Japan." China has long since abolished the pigtail. But in Japan the top hat, despite

postwar "democratization," remains in vogue for the Emperor and his court, as President Ford discovered on his recent visit.

"There is an assured market alright," says Mr. Habig. He itemized also "high society" in most Western countries, occasions involving royalty, status events such as Britain's Ascot race week, magicians and other performers ("a strong line in the United States"), and, in the countries of Central Europe, the chimney sweeps who wear them by tradition of the trade.

Collapsible or regular

"We have big contracts with haters in the U.S. and West Germany," he says, "each for some 25 percent of our output."

Habigs are making the collapsible — and convenient — so-called "cylinder" or "chapeau claue" as well as the conventional glossy topper.

Years back, the one-time revolutionary "class" fighter, Milovan Djilas, was sent to London to represent his country (Yugoslavia) at Queen Elizabeth's coronation. Old prejudices still lingering, he was slightly bashful about the top hat required by protocol. "I chose a cylinder," he jokingly told this writer, "so I could keep it under my coat until I really had to put the darned thing on!"

President out to 'sell' his energy policy Ford takes to the road

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

As President Ford goes over the heads of Congress to the American people in an attempt to sell his economic and energy package, presidential insiders say he will use this basic approach:

● He will emphasize, as he did in his State of the Union and budget messages, the gloomy prospects for the U.S. for this and succeeding years.

● By implication (for he will say nothing on the subject) he also hopes to get a message along this line across to his listeners:

"Here I am working hard to get my program through to help lick recession, inflation, and the energy crisis. But while I'm working, Congress is doing almost nothing — in fact, the House is on a 10-day (Washington Birthday) recess" (which begins Feb. 7).

● He will say that now is the time for "sacrifice" and that what he is proposing — particularly the oil-import fee and the rising price of fuel that will result — will be the "hitting-the-bullet" which he is prescribing.

● He will talk of being willing to "compromise" with Congress. But he will make it clear that he feels the Democrats have not come up with an alternative "package" yet — and that they are just dawdling while the country sinks deeper into its problems.

The President is convinced, his aides say, that by "keeping up a dialogue with the American people," he will be able, to some point, to win them over.

Thus it is that for the second time in the brief period he has been President, Mr. Ford is taking to the hustings in a major effort to stir up support.

Beyond his first appearance in Atlanta, the President has "selling" stops scheduled now to the East, Midwest, Southwest, and Far West.

But unlike his intensive campaigning stint in October, the President will seek to be as "presidential" as possible and as nonpartisan as possible.

However, even though he will not be stumping for Republican candidates this time, Mr. Ford's implicit theme — of a "do-nothing" or, at least, of a "do-little" Congress — must be viewed as largely political.

Dayan political comeback hope dims

Israel's ex-defense chief isn't even mentioned in war report he hoped would clear him

By Francis Omer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's hopes of making an early political comeback have been dashed by publication of the report of the official inquiry commission on the conduct of the October, 1973, war.

Mr. Dayan and his supporters had hoped that the report would rehabilitate him by clearing him of responsibility for Israel's setbacks at the start of the war. Instead the published part of the report makes no mention of him.

Mr. Dayan resigned from the post of defense minister under pressure and is now a private member of the Knesset (Parliament). He is still a member of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's ruling Labor Party.

For several weeks Mr. Dayan's friends had been spreading the story that the report would clear him, thus opening the way for a political comeback.

'Doves' concerned

The "doves" in the Labor Party were concerned deeply at the mere thought of a rehabilitated Mr. Dayan demanding his rights, perhaps even

at the cost of splitting the party, triggering new elections and emerging with a coalition of militant Laborites and hawkish right-wingers.

Now Mr. Rabin can continue his efforts to conduct a middle-of-the-road policy based on willingness to make territorial concessions. This does not necessarily mean that Mr. Rabin's reign is secure, but threats to it are not likely to come from Mr. Dayan's direction, for the time being at least.

Criticism of the inquiry commission's report and of the fact that only part of it was made public is mounting.

The published version runs to 41 pages, whereas the full report totals 1,461 pages. Only Cabinet ministers and top officers in the general staff have access to the full text.

Only a summary

But even this is only a summary of the reams of testimony collected by the commission in the course of 156 hearings. The verbatim transcript of this testimony will not be released until the year 2005.

"There may be good security reasons for withholding the detailed evidence on which the decisions were

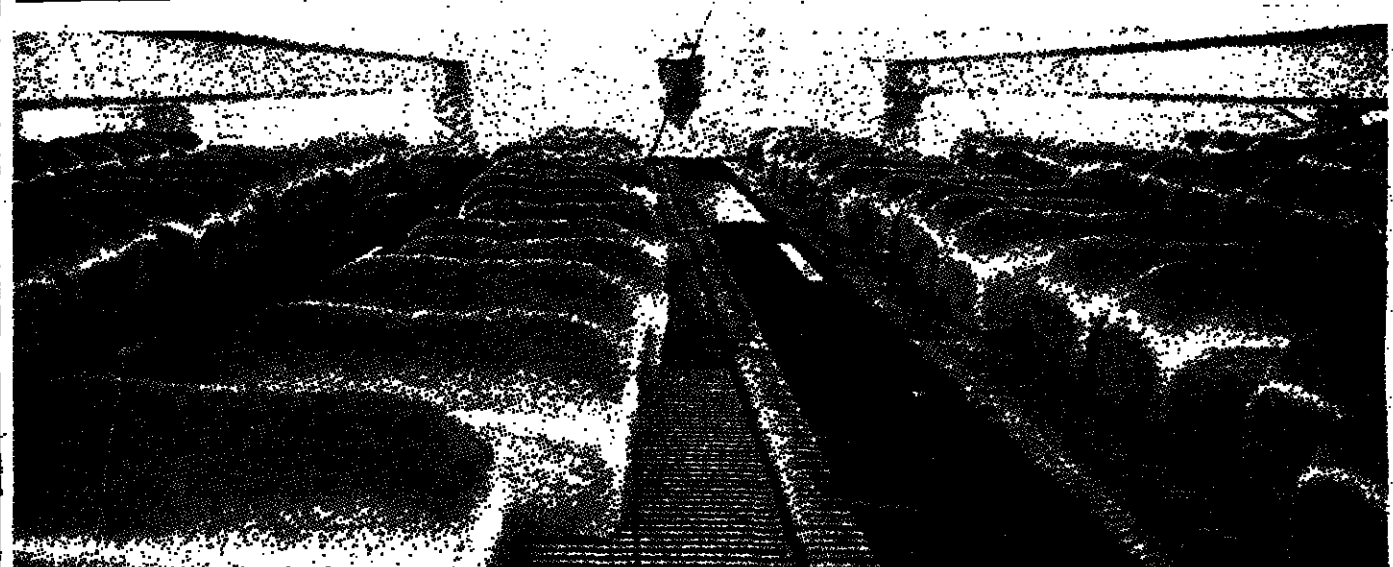
based," the daily Jerusalem Post commented. "But the whole inquiry was held at the demand of the public, which wanted to know what had gone wrong. . . . It might have been preferable . . . to reveal more to the public, even if the Arab armies were liable also to benefit from the information."

The paper thinks that this secrecy will not be of long duration. "By the time . . . Army officers and others have studied the full text, or sections of it, much of the presently secret findings are likely to find their way out, if not into the free press then at least into the rumor machine. Shall we be better off?"

Officers blamed

The published part of the report confines itself mainly to the technical aspects of the mistakes in the war. Critics say it thus blames some half-dozen officers while apparently steering clear of investigating responsibility on the governmental level, particularly that of Mr. Dayan.

One of the generals affected by the report would very much like to talk but has been reportedly ordered by the Chief of Staff, Gen. Mordecai Gur, to abstain from any public comment. He is Gen. Abraham Adan, military attaché in Washington. As a serving officer he is bound to obey the General Staff's orders.



By a staff photographer

Sweet news for commercial bakers—one way to cut costs

Sugarless bread—more food value

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The hottest news in steaming commercial bakeries across the United States today is sugarless bread.

The idea is not new in Europe, where bread has long been baked without sugar. And the U.S. does have its own sourdough variety.

U.S. bakeries, which use sugar to speed the fermentation process (as well as to sweeten the taste and aid browning), are newly interested because of the enormous increase in sugar prices in the last 18 months.

Many of them are investigating a formula for sugarless bread, developed by a cereal chemist at the Department of Agriculture's Grain Marketing Research Center at Manhattan, Kan., Karl F. Finney.

Savings estimated

Mr. Finney estimates that his formula, if adopted across the nation, could save as much as \$1.5 million a day by substituting cheaper high enzyme barley, wheat, or a special kind of malt for expensive sugar.

About 75 commercial bakers have contacted Mr. Finney in recent weeks. "I'm very interested in [the formula] and I'd like to try it," says one, Kenneth Brubaker, general production manager of Capital Bakers, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pa.

The formula was patented in 1972, but interest was not sparked until recently.

Some bakers remain skeptical. They say sugarless bread is no miracle since sugar constitutes only about 8 percent of the total content of bread.

50-million loaves

But Mr. Finney, in a telephone interview, says the savings to the national economy could be enormous. About 50 million one-pound loaves of bread are produced in the United States each day. That amounts to 3 million pounds of sugar, or a sugar consumption totaling almost \$2 million a day.

The Finney formula, spelled out in a major paper to the American Association of Cereal Chemists in Montreal last October, calls for substituting the sugar used in the rising process each day with a lesser amount of high enzyme barley, wheat, or "triticale" malts.

The secret is in the malt enzymes, which split the starches into sugar (for that reason, says Robert Harris, emeritus professor of nutritional biochemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, this formula is not strictly speaking "sugarless" at all).

Higher protein value

Another bonus is that the so-called sugarless bread would have a higher protein content — 13 to 14 percent compared with the 8 or 9 percent in a regular loaf. It contains triple the amount of lysine, an amino acid essential to human nutrition.

Another recipe for an enriched protein bread has been fermenting for several years in the baking laboratories of the IIT-Continental Baking Company.

The bread is now being packaged under the commercial name of Finney claim.

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Udall: wit, pragmatism in early campaigning

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Democratic Rep. Morris ("Mo") E. Udall is toting on an uphill presidential campaign trail with all the determination his Mormon ancestors showed in settling on the Arizona frontier.

Armed with a Will Rogers-style wit and a wary political pragmatism, the 6-5 conservationist has crisscrossed the United States for the last six months buttonholing state party leaders and "trying to get on the mentioned list."

The congressman from Tucson, Ariz., is one of the three early birds in the race toward a Democratic convention 18 months away. But being a House member from a small state in what looks like it will be a large field of candidates, Mr. Udall wants to lay his organizational groundwork for the presidential primaries "before too many favorite sons get into the act."

The biggest challenge facing the liberal Democrat, who has championed protective land-use and strip-mining legislation is how to broaden his environmentalist image and gain national visibility.

As the only member of the House of Representatives to enter the race, many think Mr. Udall has bitten off a little more than he can chew. But being the underdog is nothing new to the politician who jarred the party's inner circles in 1969 when he challenged veteran Rep. John McCormack of Massachusetts for Speaker of the House and later lost to the late Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana in the 1971 contest for House majority leader.

Ironically the new campaign finance law, which Mr. Udall helped write and which restricts individual contributions, could be working against him and other lesser-known candidates. He admits fund-raising is tough but plans to rely on "McGovern-style direct mailing" to drum up funds while making the "talk show" circuit and "picking up free media coverage."



Udall: early sprinter

His strategy is simple: Gather enough support in the primaries to hold his own during the convention's first ballot and then play the role of "broker" and compromise candidate around whom the divided party can rally.

"In order to be a great president you have to be two things, great and president," he said half seriously to an audience of liberal Massachusetts Democrats, at the weekend, emphasizing the need to select a candidate "who can win."

In his attempt to build a party coalition and avoid what he considers a flaw in the presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern, he avoids detailing his platform.

In general terms, he says:
• The economy "must come first" over environmental priorities as long as "Americans are without jobs." The unrestrained economic growth, however, should be reversed as the nation enters "the age of scarcity." Coal production and offshore oil drilling should begin with proper reclamation and precautions.
• The defense budget should be trimmed by 10 to 15 percent through troop reductions and by cutting costly weapons programs. (Mr. Udall, who broke with the Johnson administration — in which his brother, Stewart L. Udall, was Secretary of the Interior — and his conservative constituency with his early opposition to the Vietnam war, opposes President Ford's recommendation of further military aid to Southeast Asia.)
• Increased supplies of food should be sent to hungry nations that are developing population controls and increasing agricultural efficiency.

Prime Minister's force keeps firm control Elite police at ready in Lesotho

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Maseru, Lesotho
High on a hillside overlooking this small black African city, the letters "PMU" are spelled out in rocks. No university student, the sign stands for "Police Mobile Unit" whose headquarters are located in the valley below.

This is a daily visual reminder to any restive Lesotho people that the much-feared "PMU" is ready for action. A paramilitary elite group of perhaps 800 men, the police mobile unit represents top government power in this armyless, independent nation.

With the parliamentary system no longer fully functional here, the PMU does the bidding of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

In the high court at Maseru meanwhile, 26 defendants are on trial on charges of treason, sedition, and violation of internal security.

All but one are avowed members of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) accused of involvement in an unsuccessful coup attempt in January, 1974, against the Jonathan government.

The courtroom is packed every day with Basuto who are mostly Congress Party members or relatives of the accused. They listen quietly to the long proceedings before high court Judge Joas Mapeletla.

The abortive attacks on seven police stations one year ago killed one policeman and testified to deep dissatisfaction against Chief Jonathan and his Basutoland National Party (BNP). At least 100 people, most of them BCP members, are estimated to have been killed when police retaliated for the attacks.

"The Basutoland Congress Party would win any fair election hands down," a Maseru resident declared. "But no election is scheduled, and the BCP leaders already are in exile."

Hero to common people

This is a reference to opposition leader Ntsu Mokhehle, who went to Botswana and then Zambia after his release from detention in 1971. He was among opposition leaders detained in January, 1970, by Chief Jonathan who declared an emergency when the BCP was on the verge of an election victory.

Many Basuto believe Mr. Mokhehle should have become prime minister instead of Chief Jonathan, who lost his seat as it was and had to be handed a safe seat later on. "Ntsu Mokhehle is a hero among the common people, this correspondent was told. The BCP still retains its grass-roots support. Thus the outcome of the treason trial will be watched with keen interest."

In 1973 Chief Jonathan ended the emergency and formed an interim National Assembly. The BCP would not cooperate, although a fragment split off and joined the Assembly. All present members are appointed, not elected.

Chief Jonathan's National Party now appears to have little support or

organization. It has come under criticism from churches and missions, which are strong factors in Lesotho.

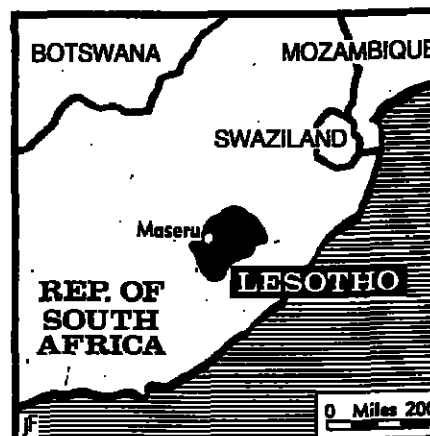
The Prime Minister also clashed with popular King Moshoeshoe II, who was named head of state when Lesotho achieved independence in October, 1966.

After the 1970 election crisis, the King was sent into exile in Holland from February until December. His return was conditional on acceptance of Chief Jonathan's dominance. "The King banged heads with the Chief and lost" is the way local residents put it. "But the odds may turn in King Moshoeshoe's favor again one day."

Since his return, the King and Chief have partly reconciled. King Moshoeshoe is accepted as legitimate sovereign of the country and his popularity has gained as Chief Jonathan's has declined. "But the Chief is a very competent statesman and politician," a close observer stressed. "Don't underestimate him."

In such a poor, backward nation, an undercurrent of dissatisfaction therefore exists today. Periodic local outbreaks of politically motivated violence are reported.

Considering its awesome economic problems and less than a decade of freedom, Lesotho nevertheless appears to be making some progress. That is perhaps all that can be reasonably expected at present the experts say.



Trains for California commuters?

Proposed Los Angeles-San Diego run gets skeptical look from critics

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
Commuter trains? Running between Los Angeles and San Diego, where the automobile has long been king? The prospect evokes some wry comments here.

"Preposterous," say drivers more than familiar with the long and so far vain history of Los Angeles to start up a large-scale public-transit system.

And it is true that the first trains will be small (eight cars each, carrying 400 passengers per run) and that there will be only two round trips a day at rush hours.

But backers of the trains say it is a foot in the door, which could lead to more trains in the future.

The trains could be shuttling the 130-mile distance between the two cities some time in April.

One train is to be financed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors out of \$4.2 million in federal revenue-sharing funds. The other will be run jointly by Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties.

Amtrak involved

They will be used most heavily by Orange County residents, stopping at such stations as Fullerton, Anaheim, and Santa Ana. (Santa Ana, for instance, is 36 miles from Los Angeles, and the ride will be \$2 one way.)

Amtrak, the semipublic corporation that runs all passenger trains in the U.S., will operate the trains. Amtrak is legally able to operate only intercity services, not commuter runs in one city, so the trains must make the full Los Angeles-San Diego route, even though they are expected to be almost empty between Orange County and San Diego. Amtrak now operates three non-commuter Los Angeles-San Diego trains, and will continue to do so.

The proposed train project is not without controversy.

Decision hit

The Los Angeles County Supervisors' 3-2 decision to purchase eight used railroad cars for \$198,000 was described by one source as "rash."

"Nobody," he said, "knows what may be the total costs, who is going to ride it or, in fact, if anyone is going to ride it."

The office of Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, an ardent supporter of public transportation, has so far remained silent, while a spokesman for the Southern California Rapid Transit District, which supports the idea, conceded: "It is an expensive proposition for carrying only 400 passengers."

Failures recalled

What makes critics of the proposed commuter run wary is the long history of the much-touted but sub-

sequently fizzled rapid-transit plans in Los Angeles. They doubt whether a commuter train can flourish on a route that has not served Amtrak well, and are skeptical that the proposed route can best serve commuters.

One freight rail man (with perhaps a bias against passenger trade) asked: "If people can [use] the freeway, would they really take the time it will take to drive to the station, ride the train, and get the necessary transfer on the other end?"

The answer to that, rejoins Edith Spitzer, a former president of the League of Women Voters in Palm Springs and currently on the Transportation Committee of Riverside County Board of Supervisors, is, "When people have no service or bad service, there is no way of projecting what people will do, so we have to try it out."

"We simply have no way of knowing," she continues. "I think the energy crisis is going to make a tremendous amount of difference and that people will get out of their cars with the higher gasoline prices."

Backers of the plan take the same attitude.

Gerald B. Leonard, senior transportation planner for the Southern California Association of Governments, quickly acknowledges that the rail service is no public-transportation panacea. "But it is a kind of foot in the door to suggest to the public that there is an alternative — really an experiment — in which people can be drawn out of their automobiles into a rail service."

Leaning to 200-mile fishery

Continued from Page 1

Prof. Louis Sohn of Harvard Law School, for instance, noted that Mr. Stevenson, under pressure to produce results soon, spoke more favorably than in the past of a general treaty, rather than one with most details worked out.

More obvious, however, was that most negotiators in Boston were holding firmly to the positions they presented last summer in Caracas.

One diplomat, in fact, admitted privately that he refused to comment publicly on much-discussed proposals for sharing revenues from undersea mining and oil drilling because frank comments now would spoil those proposals as a future compromise.

Revenue sharing in some form seems a probable result of future negotiations, observers say. Almost all nations favor distributing the revenues from deep-sea mining of copper, nickel, cobalt, and manganese. The U.S. hopes, in addition, that an agreement to share revenues from oil wells within the 200-mile economic zone could be used as a bargaining tool. Countries might be willing to give up full national control of the 200-mile economic zone in return for shared revenues from other areas, the U.S. suggests.

Another possible solution, proposed by Donald MacDonald, Canada's Minister of Energy, Mines, and Resources, would be to negotiate several small treaties rather than one large one.

Mr. Stevenson opposes that approach, arguing that countries could then "pick and choose" which treaties to sign. It would also hinder compromises in which concessions on one subject are balanced by success on another, he says.

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Jobless rate rising in South Korea

By the Associated Press

Seoul
South Korea's unemployment rate is expected to reach 6 percent this year for an increase of 1.9 percent over the previous year, the Economic Planning Board has predicted.

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Edward Gierek



Horst Sindermann

Goodwill envoys score points for Soviet bloc

Poland's Gierek, East Germany's Sindermann are diplomats familiar with Western ways

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet bloc has two new diplomatically graceful personalities to deal with the outside world.

They are Polish party leader Edward Gierek and East German Premier Horst Sindermann — and they have much in common.

Both the Pole and the East German are intimately familiar with Western thought and ways. Both began an manual workers but have become cultured men of the world.

Both are firm Marxists and have shown their mettle as top industrial managers — Mr. Gierek in the coal mining and metallurgical center of Upper Silesia, Mr. Sindermann in the industrial district of Halle, pivot of East Germany's petrochemical industry.

Both are experienced politicians who rose from the revolutionary ranks through severe trials to their countries' leadership.

Unique assets

As modern communism's ambassadors in the capitalist world, Mr. Gierek, who speaks French in the vernacular, and Mr. Sindermann who has become fairly fluent in English, are unique assets for the Kremlin. Their polished manners are much more effective than the Polish- or German-born envoys who represented Moscow abroad from the early years of the revolution to World War II.

Both Mr. Gierek and Mr. Sindermann are steeped in the modern history of their respective countries.

Mr. Gierek is well thought of by most noncommunist Poles living abroad. In France as well as in the United States a majority of the ethnic Poles who had long acquired French or American citizenship, gave him a warm welcome. In both countries Polish anti-communists, out of pride in their nation's achievements or out of personal respect for the man, remained aloof.

Distant similarities

In the days of former East German President Walter Ulbricht, who was passionately hated in West Germany, Mr. Sindermann was one of the few political personalities of the socialist republic whom West Germans did not cover with abuse.

"Sindermann is straight, competent, and clean" was the comment one heard in the 1960s even among West Germans bitterly opposed to East Germany.

The careers of both men show other distant similarities. Both were taken out of the mainstreams of their homelands during their formative years.

Mr. Gierek, the son of a coal miner who perished in a mining accident, was brought to France at age 10; from the age of 13 on he worked in a French mine. Later he moved to Belgium.

After his return to Poland, Mr. Gierek rose fast in the ranks of his native Upper Silesia. When French President Charles de Gaulle, who had known the country as a French major after World War I, visited Poland, Mr. Gierek proudly showed him a modern, prosperous Upper Silesia.

De Gaulle impressed

General de Gaulle, who enjoyed the ministrations and the company of this French-speaking former coal miner, genuinely was impressed.

In Havana and Lisbon a Gierek, capable of talking on equal terms with a De Gaulle, recently was able to convey a more persuasive message of communist solidarity to the Cubans and Portuguese than any Russian spokesman.

Mr. Sindermann, who is two years younger than Mr. Gierek, was a factory worker in his early youth. From his 18th year on he was cut off from the normal life of Germany. Almost without interruption, he was interned, from 1933 to 1945, in some of Hitler's worst concentration camps — a bitter and involuntary immigration, which stole his character and gave him a sense of compassion not evident in many other communist resistors.

Once communist East Germany began to take shape, Mr. Sindermann, first as a newspaper editor in his native Saxony, then as a party official in charge of the media, rose in the ranks more or less in the same rhythm as Mr. Gierek in Poland. In 1963 he was put in charge of the industrial district of Halle and made a success of it. In 1973, shortly after Walter Ulbricht passed on, Horst Sindermann became Premier.

Goodwill mission

His responsibilities led him abroad on several occasions and gave him a polish that most other East German officials of his generation lack. In the four Asian countries Mr. Sindermann visited last year on a goodwill mission he was able to establish new contacts for his government. In New Delhi, Premier Indira Gandhi conveyed through Mr. Sindermann an invitation to East German party chief Erich Honecker.

Premier Sindermann's most recent foreign mission took him to Bucharest, Romania. Representing the Soviet bloc's second industrial country, and, in his person, those German characteristics that always commanded respect in Southeastern Europe, Mr. Sindermann helped to cement Romania's relations with the Soviet bloc more effectively than might have been done by a Russian envoy.

'Cold war' thaw continues

Greece and Bulgaria exchange smiles

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
Two old and often hostile Balkan neighbors, Greece and Bulgaria, are exchanging smiles again.

The two share a common border of about 300 miles. But Greece is a member — although a somewhat uncertain one these days — of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Bulgaria is a Soviet ally and a completely dedicated member of the Warsaw alliance.

They first moved to thaw their long "cold war" in the mid-'60s. Both governments saw common sense and benefit in regional cooperation.

The advent of the military dictatorship in Athens put these improved relations on a lower key, although both governments soft-pedaled acute ideological differences for the sake of mounting trade and other bilateral interests.

The removal of the military junta and installation of a new Greek government, however, have signaled a renewal of unusual cordiality; and the January visit to Bulgaria of Greek

Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios — making his first call abroad since appointment — saw a show of approval in the Bulgarian media normally reserved for visitors from Communist-bloc countries.

Exchange programs

Several times during the three-day visit, Foreign Minister Bitsios and his host, Bulgaria's Petar Mladenov, stressed there were "no political problems" between them. Their talks, they said, were focused rather on "everyday, routine matters" related to economic, scientific-technological, and other neighborly exchanges.

One outcome of the visit was an invitation from Bulgaria's state and party leader Todor Zhivkov for Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis to visit the Bulgarian capital of Sofia for the first top-level meeting between the two countries since World War II.

The communiqué on the Bitsios visit called for regular government contacts and periodic consultations between foreign ministers. It also announced the extension of an existing program on scientific and cultural

exchanges pending negotiations for a series of longer-term accords.

If all this sounded a bit tongue in cheek between governments so diametrically opposed on ideology, the two obviously do have all the common interests of neighbor states, especially in the economic field, and to a certain degree a shared anxiety about the fate of the Balkan states should there be any renewal of confrontation between the super powers.

New trade talks

Bulgaria's foreign relations are largely determined by Soviet foreign policy, and Balkan cooperation is, of course, consistent with overall East-West détente. Nonetheless, for several years — within this framework — the Sofia government has been extremely active in bettering its relations with non-bloc neighbors (apart from Yugoslavia, with whom there seems no end to an old dispute about the Macedonians).

Talks are set to start at once on a new trade accord with Greece, to include reciprocal customs concessions and an extension of the present tariff reductions for Bulga-

rian goods shipped through Salonika and Greek goods via Bulgaria's Danubian ports.

Bulgaria would like to have a "zone" of its own in the port of Salonika, and negotiation on this and other features of a comprehensive plan for all-round economic cooperation advanced by Sofia several years ago is scheduled.

These ranged from Bulgarian credits for industrial ventures in mining and various manufacturing branches — including investment — in Greece, as well as general trade expansion and cooperation in electric power, transport, and agriculture.

Repatriation possibility

Whether the two foreign ministers discussed the future of the 15,000 Greek political emigres living in Bulgaria since the Greek civil war was not indicated. But the Karamanlis government is reportedly not studying the possible repatriation of its exiles from all the countries of East Europe.

International détente and the growing recognition of neighbor interests within the Balkans seem to indicate that repatriation may be on the way.

Australian turndown of PLO visit widely backed

By Ann Miller
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra
Australia's decision not to grant visas to five members of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) who were due to visit here Feb. 21 has widespread support.

An unofficial invitation had been extended by W. Hartley of Victoria, a left-wing delegate on the Australian Labor Party's federal executive. But Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and his cabinet rejected their applications for visas.

The issue has sparked considerable feeling. Loudest protest against the visit came from Bob Hawke, another

Victorian delegate on the federal executive, who is also President of the Australian Labor Party, and president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions. Mr. Hawke makes no secret of his strong pro-Israel feelings and of his abhorrence of Palestinian terrorist activities.

Unions generally supported Mr. Hawke's attitude to the visit, with the exception of some leftist union leaders. The president of the New South Wales branch of the Labor Party declared that there was an upsurge of protest within the party.

Terrorist methods cited

The Federal Liberal Party opposition has stated that PLO members

should not be welcome in Australia until the organization had accepted Israel's right to exist and had renounced terrorism. Other protests came from the Israeli Ambassador and representatives of the Jewish community.

An indication of the extent of Australians' feelings on this issue came when Labor, Liberal, and Country Party premiers from all six Australian states announced that they would boycott the planned visit.

In refusing entry visas Mr. Whitlam's government is not retracting anything, since the invitation was not official in the first place. Nor is the decision inconsistent with previous Australian policy on the matter.

At the United Nations last November Australia abstained from voting on the resolutions which affirmed the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and which gave the PLO observer status at the UN.

In speaking during the UN debate the Australian UN Ambassador, St. Laurence McIntyre, expressed in government's sympathy for the right and well-being of the Palestinian people but made it clear that any new state must emerge alongside the existing state of Israel.

This, and the idea of being a "host to terrorists," worries many Australians. With a large Jewish minority any Australian government will have to carefully before welcoming the PLO.

Concern for endangered species pinches East-West traffic in animal skins

By Reginald A. Nicholas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka
Hard days may be ahead for merchants in the West who trade in animal skins from the East.

Asian governments all over the continent are coming under increasing pressure from conservationists to ban commercial traffic in animal skins and to inflict harsher penalties on poachers in order to save species of wildlife nearing extinction.

Tourism promoters have recently joined the conservationists in their campaign. They argue that without wildlife tourism will fall to pieces. Wildlife is a star attraction with Western tourists.

Species periled

Several species of animals and exotic birds, outside the zoos and game sanctuaries, are close to disappearing.

Fifty years ago, there were more than 45,000 Bengal tigers in India, but today there are not more than 3,000 and they lead a highly precarious existence. It is estimated that on an average 450 are killed annually.

Crocodiles, which in the early '50s could be encountered in large numbers in rivers, lakes, and swamps in Indonesia, Burma, and Indo-China, have dwindled in number from thousands to a mere hundred. Like the tiger which is killed to make fur coats, crocodiles are hunted down to get their skins to make shoes, purses, belts, and suitcases.

Apart from the deprivation of their natural habitat which is being increasingly cleared for food crops and timber, the gravest menace is the uncurbed commercial traffic in the skins to meet the considerable demand of the Western markets, particularly the United States.

High prices paid

Sale statistics for 1973 and last year are hard to come by, but fur sales in the United States in 1972 alone were in the region of \$355 million.

There is no published price list for the skins, but merchants in the West are known for their willingness to pay high prices. A good tiger skin fetches from \$3,500 to \$4,000 and a crocodile skin from \$1,000 to \$1,200 in the United States, according to merchants in India.

Merchants also say that prices of skins are currently appreciating in value as Western purchasing agents bid up prices. It is the high price they are willing to pay which encourages poaching on an extensive scale.

Animals are not killed by bullets so much as by leghold traps or poisoned bait.

Depletion of wildlife has become such a formidable problem that some Asian governments — especially after the conference of conservators of forests and directors of zoos from all over the world held in the United States in 1971 — have awakened to the need to take meaningful measures to reverse the population trend of the rare and vanishing species.

In Indonesia, the government is persuading owners who have rare orangutans as pets to return them to the forests, so that they may breed under natural conditions.

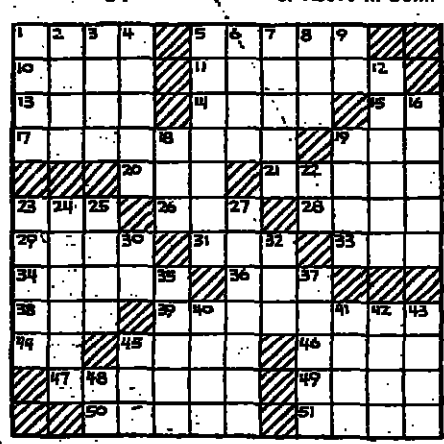
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5. Points
10. Arab's headcord
11. Get
13. Irrational
14. Nurture
15. You and me
17. Dossier
19. French summer
20. Be sorry
21. Coastline
23. Brawl
26. Encourage
28. Geraint's wife
29. Spotted deer
31. Fairy
33. Utter
34. Large dogs
36. Nettle
38. Kind
39. Warn
44. Numeral

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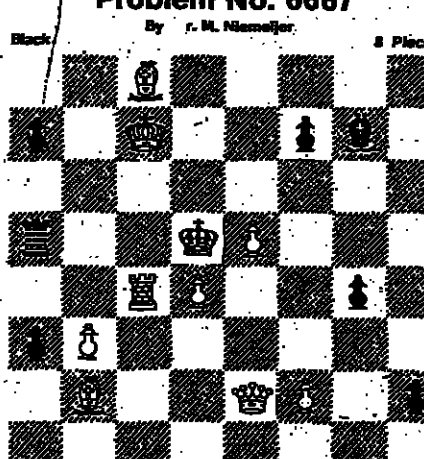
1. Rapid
2. Huge toad
3. Cavi
4. Church officer
5. Funeral procession
6. Above in Bonn



chess

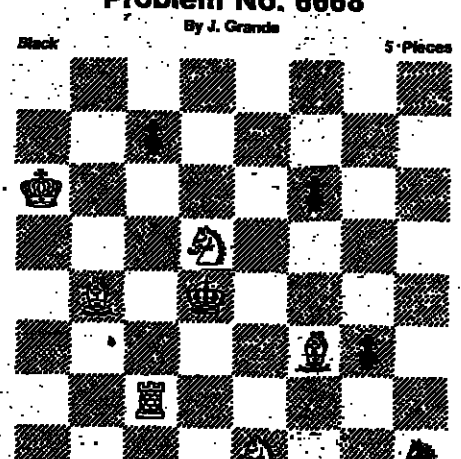
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6667



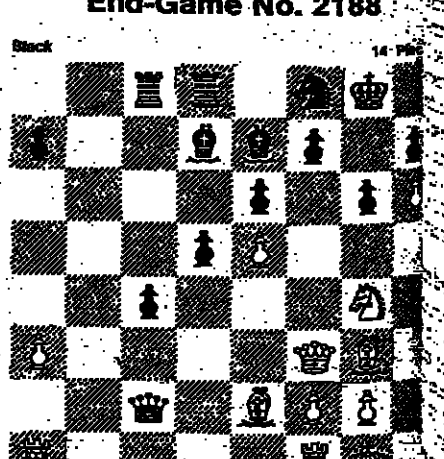
White to play and mate in two (Fourth prize, Two-Movers, The Problemist, 1973.)

Problem No. 6668



White to play and mate in three (Fourth prize, Three-Movers, The Problemist, 1973.)

End-Game No. 2188



White to play and win (Silbering-Hirt, Zich, 1974.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6665. KtP
No. 6666. 1. K-K7, Q-K8; 2. Kt-K7ch
If 1... Kt-Q8; 2. Kt-K4
If 1... Kt-Q6; 2. Kt-Pch
If 1... Kt-B6; 2. Kt-B6ch
End-Game No. 2187. White wins: 1. KtP, R-K (if KtK2; 2. R-P; 2. R-P; 3. BxP; 4. Kt-K5ch, Resigns.

All about "The Match"

Two young English masters and former British champions, W. R. Hartston and R. D. Keene, have written a new paperback entitled "Karpov-Korchnoi 1974" (Oxford University Press, 95pp, \$3.95).

In addition to all the games of the historical match, which are interestingly annotated, the authors give all the earlier encounters between these two grandmasters, discussions of their styles, and details of their chess careers.

Yozidar Kazic has painstakingly put down

his recollections and observations on many of the major chess competitions over the past half century in another new book, "The International Chess Championship Chess" (Pitman, 380 pp, \$13.95).

The Yugoslav author is an official of the World Chess Federation (FIDE) after the original French name Federation Internationale des Echecs, which since its founding in 1924 has sponsored Olympiads (team championships) and various events leading to world titles.

Much of the book is devoted to the world championship, which the FIDE assumed control of in 1948.

Although the book is filled with names and many bare historical records, it is excitingly written with many games from past events and a number of illustrations.

Correction to come

The position for End-Game No. 2187, which appeared January 28, had two pieces misplaced. A correct version will appear at a future date.

Martiz Finds Combination

In the recent Houston International, young William Martiz needed to win his final game to achieve the international master norm. His opponent was Craig Cheellstorp of Illinois. Cheellstorp was No. 21 in January's top rating list and Martiz was No. 27.

Butch (10) begins a deep combination that Martiz pursued with skill and success.

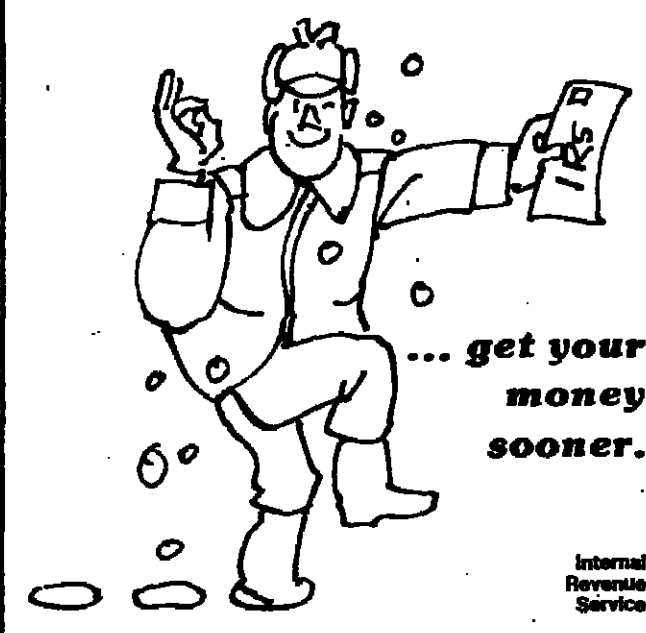
Grunfeld Defense

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14. KtP	Q-K5	Q-K5	Q-K5
2. P-QB4	P-KK3	15. QxKtP	R-K5	R-K5	R-K5
3. Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16. Q-QR5	K-B7	K-B7	K-B7
4. Kt-KB3	B-K2	17. Q-QBch	K-B7	K-B7	K-B7
5. B-B4	O-O	18. Kt-K4	Q-K5ch	Q-K5ch	Q-K5ch
6. B-B3	P-B3	19. K-B	B-R3	B-R3	B-R3
7. P-K3	O-P4	20. Kt-K5	Kt-K5	Kt-K5	Kt-K5
8. Q-K3	P-K4	21. R-B7ch	Kt-K5	Kt-K5	Kt-K5
9. BxP	P-K4	22. P-Bch	Kt-K5	Kt-K5	Kt-K5
10. BxPch	R-B	23. QxKtch	Kt-K5	Kt-K5	Kt-K5
11. BxKt	R-B	24. QxKtch	Kt-K5	Kt-K5	Kt-K5
12. Kt-K3	P-K3	25. Q-K5ch	Kt-K5	Kt-K5	Kt-K5
13. Kt-BP	Q-K3	26. P-KR4	Resigns		

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Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

White-collar jobs hit by cutbacks

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"There are and will be jobs; but placing the unemployed manager is going to be a slow and uncertain process," says an executive of a New York employment service.

Layoffs of white-collar workers and public employees are now growing by leaps and bounds nationally. A larger percentage is idle than at any time since the government began keeping unemployment records in 1968.

Blue-collar workers are still the hardest hit, with at least 3.4 percent unemployed, but the cutbacks in jobs in business, industry, and government since late fall have reached even into management.

Security uncertain

Executives, particularly in middle management, are finding that their jobs are by no means secure. Many who now are laid off are uncomfortably aware that they will never be recalled; jobs now considered surplus will not be filled again.

Generally, white-collar people are expected to find an improved employment situation as soon as business begins picking up. Many offices are now undermanned for an age of paperwork, and professional and technical workers will be needed again.

The outlook for managerial and administrative personnel is considered bleakest now. Their ranks were inflated before, and the buildup is expected to be slower and perhaps from ranks of those graduating from



By a staff photographer

More office workers now stand in jobless lines

business schools, employable at lower starting salaries.

For many on the white-collar unemployed, their layoffs were sudden and unexpected. They had felt reasonably immune to becoming jobless and were only worried about coping with inflation. Now they are unemployed, many for the first time, and faced with problems of unemployment compensation lines and job hunting.

In terms of percentages and actual numbers, white-collar unemployment remains comparatively low. In December an estimated 4.1 percent of the white-collar labor force were idle, less than half the percentage of blue-collar workers who were idle. That meant some 1.8 million white-collar employees were jobless.

However, the percentage and total number unemployed were sharply up from October, and spreading layoffs in white-collar and public employment ranks since the December count

are expected to be reflected in further sharp increases when January figures come out Feb. 10.

U.S. Department of Labor figures for December show some 6.2 percent of sales workers were idle compared with 4.5 percent in the same month of 1973; 5.4 percent of clerical workers were jobless (4.3 percent in 1973); 2.7 percent of professional and technical employees were unemployed (2.3 percent), and 2.5 percent of managers and administrators were out of work (1.4 percent).

The increases in jobless rates from a year earlier ranged from 17 percent for professional-technical people to 79 percent for managers and administrators.

A relatively high 3.4 percent of all government employees were jobless in December, even before the extensive layoffs of state, county, and municipal workers in many parts of the country this month.

Time to cut 'tax breaks'?

Congress could take new look at these revenue

losses as alternative route to curb deficit

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

If Congress does not want to make some of the painful cuts President Ford prescribes as a way of holding the fiscal 1976 deficit to \$32 billion — like restraining social-security increases — there is another route it can go: reducing "tax expenditures."

These are the revenue losses the U.S. Treasury sustains by giving tax breaks to corporations or individuals for special purposes.

The budget document this year spells out "tax expenditures" for the first time, though the concept is not new. It shows many billions of dollars "given away" each year: some in ways no one wants to retrench on (such as the \$6.5 billion taxpayers save by deducting the interest on home mortgages), but others many tax reformers would like to eliminate (like \$1.3 billion for subsidizing exports or the \$3 billion oil-depletion allowance).

Many of these "tax expenditure" items would never get through Congress, or would be trimmed, if Congress had to appropriate the money for them. Simply not collecting them in the first place has the same effect on the budget, however.

More tax spending?

Inclusion in the budget of a section on tax expenditures does not mean the administration wants to trim them. In

fact, it proposes \$1.3 billion more in tax expenditures for corporations (by hiking the business investment-tax credit) and an undetermined amount by letting corporations deduct dividends on preferred stock, so as to help them float new equity to raise capital.

Individuals also would get a new break in being allowed to chop from their tax bills 15 percent of the cost of insulating homes or installing storm windows, up to \$150.

But the congressional budget action of 1974 requires the administration to lay out in its budget presentation just how much is being lost by tax exemptions and deductions. The purpose is to force Congress to look at the numbers and acknowledge that the public's money is being "spent" this way even though Congress does not have to appropriate a nickel.

High visibility provided

In effect, it gives high visibility to existing tax breaks so that Congress is forced to recognize where potential revenues are slipping away.

Some of the biggest items, however, have wide political appeal. Deducting charitable expenses saves individuals \$4.8 billion and corporations \$285 million. Making interest on state-local bonds tax-exempt costs the Treasury \$4.8 billion. Deducting medical expenses saves taxpayers \$2.6 billion. Exemption for students over age 18 saves them \$890 million.

Letting taxpayers deduct gasoline taxes costs the Treasury \$850 million; letting them deduct property taxes on homes will cost \$5.2 billion in fiscal 1976 — up from \$4.6 billion because local governments have slapped on higher taxes.

Congress may find later this year that it will be on the defensive on fiscal policy if it rejects the \$17 billion worth of cuts President Ford has proposed and may want to recoup by striking at tax preferences the administration mostly ignores or defends.

Priority given

House Ways and Means chairman Al Ullman (D) of Oregon has scheduled tax reform as the main business of his committee after it disposes of the first quickie tax cut and a second package of energy and windfall profits taxes.

Tax reform will probably be coupled with some permanent reduction in tax rates, but if the economy is on the upswing Congress may be obliged to construct a package that results in a net revenue gain.

The administration has proposed only limited tax reforms: a stronger minimum tax and curbs on some tax shelters. Some favorite targets Congress will add to that include: export subsidies, oil-depletion allowance, foreign-source income including deferral of taxes on foreign earnings until repatriated, and eventually higher capital-gains taxes at death.

West Germany holds firm in fiscal storm

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Despite the general recessionary trend in the world economy, West Germany continues to play a maverick role, posting record surpluses in its balance of trade and enjoying among the lowest inflation and unemployment rates of any industrialized country.

Although a look at West Germany's economic statistics shows the country to be in an enviable position compared with its trading partners, many West German economists are pointing to signs of trouble and express concern about prospects for the future.

Moderate improvement

The government's economic report presented by Economics Minister Hans Friderichs Jan. 29, forecasts a moderate improvement in the current year.

But even Mr. Friderichs makes the disclaimer that "the extremely difficult foundation and the risks and determinable factors, especially on the international scene, make all projections subject to error."

The government predicts a rate of growth of 2 percent for this year, up from .5 percent in 1974. While promising to reduce inflation from its present 7.3 percent level to 6 percent, hopes to cut down unemployment from the 15-year record high of 5.1 percent, or 1.15 million jobless, to 3 percent, or about 760,000.

Less than before

As optimistic as these forecasts are, they are still considerably below the projections that were being made during the fourth quarter of last year. A survey by the Munich-based IFO economic institute foresees even less pessimistic results for 1975.

IFO envisages a growth rate of 1.5 percent, with the gross national product (GNP) in the first quarter at 2.5 percent below the comparable period of last year. Unemployment could be cut to 4 percent, when the pump-

priming measures introduced by the government in December begin to show results in the second half of the year.

IFO agrees with the Friderichs report that inflation could be maintained at the 6 percent level and, like the government, places the burden of this on the restraint of the trade unions, suggesting their demands for wage increases not exceed 6.5 percent.

But even if the government achieves its domestic aims — an antirecession program to spur internal demand, self-discipline by trade unions to avoid wage inflation, and new jobs or departure of foreign workers to lower unemployment — the economy will remain highly susceptible to international developments. One-third of West Germany's industrial production goes to foreign markets.

West German automobile manufacturers, long the bellwether of the country's industry, exported 1.88 million vehicles in 1974, a 20 percent drop. Thus West Germany lost to Japan its position as the world's top car exporter. Japanese builders last year sold 2.64 million cars abroad.

Lower levels

A survey of 4,000 companies made last week showed that 50 percent of the firms expected first-quarter foreign sales to be below the level of the same period last year, while 35 percent counted with the same volume as in the first three months of 1974.

Bonn's avowed aim is to reduce its balance-of-payments surplus from the present level of 3.5 percent of GNP to somewhere between 1.5 and 2 percent. For this year the government predicted a surplus of \$5 billion to \$8 billion marks, down from \$8.5 billion (\$15.4 billion) in 1974.

The government report foresees that West German exports for 1975 will keep pace with the expansion of overall world trade, a real increase of about 4 percent. In nominal terms, this means an export boost of about 12 to 13 percent, considerably less than the 32.5 percent increase posted in the preceding year.

'Canadianization' of publishing examined

Criticism
of move held
misinformed

By Robert L. Perry
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Few other countries, with the notable exception of Austria, have a problem quite like English-speaking Canada's. Austria and Canada each share a language and an "open" border with a powerful, wealthy neighbor. Austria and Canada do not always adhere to or agree with the neighbor's political, social, and foreign policies.

Austria took firm, deliberate steps to counter a flood of West German printed ideology and values by sheltering and pampering its indigenous Austrian periodical press. By and large, everyone concerned accepted or applauded the Austrian measures as hard-headed commonsense.

Paradoxically and yet typically, when the Canadian Government finally decided last month to interfere with two U.S. magazines operating inside Canada, the announcement brought forth an outburst of comment — much of it lopsided.

In essence the matter seemed simple enough. Ottawa proposed to use tax law either to oust the Canadian editions of Time and Reader's Digest or see that they're "Canadianized" in content, viewpoint, and ownership.

However, particularly in the case of Time, enough red herrings were dragged back and forth to discourage the most dedicated fact-tracker:

1. "The Canadian proposal is discriminatory. It homes in on Time."



By Peter L. Gould

A Canadian newsmagazine

... could be the result of Canada's decision to oust the Canadian editions of Time magazine and Reader's Digest. This Montreal bookstore browser would then be

able to buy a newsmagazine with greater Canadian editorial content.

This was a particularly odorous and popular distraction.

The government actually would eliminate a special exemption created specifically for Time (and Di-

gest) in 1964, when Canadian editions of all other foreign periodicals were banned. Canadian law has in fact discriminated in favor of Time.

2. "The proposal is a veiled attempt

to thwart what some call U.S. imperialism, because Time's world coverage tends to be unvaryingly pro-American."

Time's world view is indeed an issue even among some Cabinet ministers, but the plain fact is that the government's plan would do little or nothing to dilute Time's editorial message in Canada.

Ottawa proposes not to expose Canadians to fewer foreign ideas, but to ensure that they have the option of reading more Canadian ideas. The government, concerned mainly with protecting the financial health of the bona fide Canadian magazine industry, would eliminate only Time's Canadian edition.

This edition, which is sold to Canadian advertisers as a Canadian magazine, contains about five pages of content actually written and edited in Canada. The balance is editorial material lifted directly from the U.S. parent edition — a practice described in some other industries as a form of dumping.

Foreign publications of every stripe and nationality may circulate in Canada, providing they do not carry Canadian advertising. There are no tariff barriers or covert hindrances to the flow of information, ideas, and even pure propaganda into the country — if unsupported by Canadian ads. If the Canadian edition were eliminated, the parent edition of Time could circulate freely in Canada, on the same footing as any other foreign publication.

Australia advertises its energy resources

Europe interested
in buying uranium

By Brian Toohy
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

While the price of oil stays up, Australia has the chance to reap rich rewards from the booming demand for its energy resources.

Australia is only 70 percent self-sufficient in oil, but it has vast deposits of two key energy alternatives — coal and uranium — and smaller quantities of natural gas.

The five-week European tour by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam ending last month gave Australians a new awareness of the importance of their uranium reserves, in particular.

The keen Japanese interest in buying Australian uranium was fairly well known, but the reports back from the European capitals during the Whitlam tour make it clear for the

first time that Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, and West Germany each wanted large quantities of Australian uranium.

Mr. Whitlam made it plain that any sales under his government would be on Australia's terms — mainly that the uranium would eventually have to be purchased from an Australian enrichment plant which consuming countries help to build.

Although he has repeatedly stated that Australia will never engage in resources blackmail, Mr. Whitlam told a luncheon in Brussels that it was pointless for him not to acknowledge that Australia's interests are those of a resource-rich nation.

In this context he went on to urge that the Western economies should adjust to the higher price for oil, and in Bonn he warned that the era of cheap uranium has ended.

Despite the domestic political mileage he could have obtained from signing sales contracts in Europe, Mr. Whitlam has held off in the hope of ensuring that his government's conditions on the development of the Australian uranium industry are met.

The opposition coalition parties in Australia, which are generally regarded as having an excellent chance of winning the next election, are divided over resources policy.

The Country Party wants access to Australia's minerals tied to increased purchases of Australian rural products, especially beef.

Liberal soft line

Its senior partner in the coalition, the Liberal Party, however, takes a very soft line on using resources muscle.

The dominance of coal as Australia's largest export item — which until now has come entirely from the coking varieties — seems certain to be further enhanced by the current emergence of lucrative markets for steaming coal to replace oil in electricity generation.

However, the high profit potential of uranium is wrapping it with greater glamour.

Many geologists are confident that further exploration will multiply Australian uranium reserves many times over.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Ethiopia nationalizes 74 private companies

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Ethiopia accelerated its march toward socialism Monday by nationalizing 74 private companies in various key sectors of the economy. A radio announcement by the ruling military council said the government had also taken a controlling interest in another 29 companies fully or partially foreign-owned, including Mobil Oil. The move came just over a month after the 120-member council nationalized all banks, mortgage corporations, and insurance companies in its first step toward turning Ethiopia into a socialist state. Firms in which the government took a majority interest included all four oil companies operating in Ethiopia—Mobil, Shell (Dutch), Agip (Italian), and Total (French). The announcement made no mention of compensation to shareholders in the companies affected.

Ford warning: U.S. must be independent in oil

Atlanta

President Ford said here Monday night the Arab oil embargo last winter would be seen as a minor irritation compared to the crisis that would hit the United States, if it failed to become independent of foreign oil. He gave his warning in a speech to a White House-sponsored conference on the economy, as he opened a series of speaking tours to improve his popularity rating and assert leadership in policy struggles with the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Los Angeles to London in less than 9 hours

London

A Trans World Airlines jumbo jet claimed a speed record for a flight from Los Angeles after it landed at London's Heathrow Airport Monday with 196 passengers and a crew of 15. The plane took eight hours, 54 minutes for the 5,458-mile flight, an average speed of 662.25 miles an hour, TWA said. The airline said it had set the previous record of nine hours, two minutes for the flight by a commercial aircraft three months ago.

Ali Bhutto expected to seek U.S. arms

Washington

Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto begins two days of talks with President Ford in Washington Wednesday hoping he can persuade the United States to lift its 10-year-old embargo on arms shipments.



Prime Minister Bhutto

There was no firm indication Monday what the U.S. response is likely to be, but President Ford could lift the embargo at any time on his own initiative without waiting for approval by Congress. The Prime Minister will also be seeking American food aid to fill Pakistan's estimated deficit of 375,000 tons of wheat.

Cosmonauts set Russian space-endurance mark

Moscow

The two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbiting Salyut-4 space station Monday set a new Russian space-endurance record, surpassing the old mark of just under 24 days established by the ill-fated Soyuz-11 mission in 1971.

The two men, mission commander Alexei Gubarev and flight engineer Georgy Grechko, were blasted into orbit Jan. 11. There has been no indication yet when they plan to come down.

American astronauts Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson, and William Pogue hold the world space-endurance record—more than 84 days in the final U.S. Skylab mission, Nov. 16, 1973, to Feb. 8, 1974.

Trail of Miss Hearst has all but vanished

San Francisco

The trail of Patricia Hearst, the heiress turned revolutionary, has all but

vanished on the eve of the first anniversary of her kidnapping by an underground group, says a federal agent assigned to the case.

The special agent in charge of the FBI's continuing pursuit of the case, Charles Bates, said recently he believed that Miss Hearst had managed to "get lost." Miss Hearst will be 21 on Feb. 20.

Pilots successful in banning hazardous cargo

Washington

The pilot-imposed ban on transporting hazardous material in passenger aircraft appears to be a success, according to a spokesman for the Air Line Pilots Association. "We think it is a big success," the spokesman said of the ban imposed at midnight Friday by the 32,000-member union that represents pilots in all U.S. airlines except American.

The ban is, in effect, permanent as the pilots association reports it will

remain in effect until stricter government regulations are developed to cover radioactive materials, explosives, gases, flammables, and bacteriological agents.

Demands stall Indian evacuation of estate

Gresham, Wis.

Although agreement was announced Sunday for ending an Indian take-over of a religious estate here, evacuation was temporarily stalled by further demands from the demonstrators.

Robert Bryan of Birmingham, Ala., a legal adviser to the Indians, said talks were planned Monday about the terms under which the estimated 40 armed Menominees would end the seizure that began Jan. 1. He said demonstrators wanted assurance of protection as a condition of evacuation.

The National Guard, tightening its 800-man security force around the estate, said it was working on final



'From Russia with love'

It was an early Valentine's Day for Sergel Ignashev. He literally swept his 23-year-old bride, the former Diane Nemec of Chicago, off her feet as the two were reunited Sunday at Kennedy International Airport, New York, having expected to be separated for years. After their wedding in Moscow seven months ago, a marriage strongly opposed by the government, Diane was forced to leave for home in the United States, and Sergel was prevented from leaving. He still doesn't know why the Russian authorities decided to let him emigrate.

* New Delhi pro-Arab policy tilt brings nod to PLO

Continued from Page 1

But an even touchier issue promises to be the 11th-hour exclusion of Israel from this year's International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) world championship, slated to begin in Calcutta on Feb. 6.

Despite an official ITTF protest and ITTF regulations that guarantee members free access, the eight-man Israeli team was denied visas.

The Indian Government insisted this decision was made by the local ITTF, but pointedly noted that Israel's exclusion was "in conformity with Indian policy."

India's basic attitude toward Israel has been fairly consistent for years.

Zionism long opposed

As far back as 1938 the Indian National Congress (now the ruling Congress Party) formally registered its "emphatic protest" against British plans to "partition Palestine." And Indian political leaders have long viewed Israel as a British vestige forcibly imposed upon a less than willing "third world."

"Palestine belongs to the Arabs in the same way that England belongs to the English and France belongs to the French," the late Mahatma Gandhi once said. "Why should [the Jews] depend on American money or British arms for forcing themselves on an unwelcome land?"

Once Israel was formed, India balanced its coolness toward Tel Aviv's cause with an overall nonalignment posture—until the 1967 Middle East war. After that conflict, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, now in power, veered India away from her father, Jawaharlal Nehru's, nonalignment stance toward a more pro-Soviet and pro-Arab line.

In the view of astute analysts, India's policy is both pragmatic and realistic:

• India has historically had close ties with the Arab world. Even early freedom fighters such as Gandhi and Nehru had close links with Egyptian nationalist leaders.

• The Arab nations boast sizable Indian populations, sometimes heavily involved in trade. Some 70,000

Indians live in Cairo, Baghdad, and other Arab capitals.

• During the 1969 Islamic summit conference, the Arabs, under pressure from Pakistan, unceremoniously booted India out despite its 60 million Muslim population (third largest in the world). But by promoting Indian-Arab friendship, New Delhi undercuts such Pakistani efforts to forge an anti-Indian alliance based on Islam.

• And then there is ever-important oil. In the past few months Mrs. Gandhi has delicately attempted to woo a number of oil-producing countries, including Iraq and Iran.

She has played down differences and stressed such commonly accepted themes as the need to continue the redistribution of the world's wealth from the industrialized West to the developing East—and Israel's "inflexibility" over lands won during the 1967 Middle East war.

PLO foresight?

• In the '50s, India was labeled "sanctimonious" when it continually urged the U.S. to reconcile itself to, and recognize Communist China.

Time, however, has proven that New Delhi accurately sensed the way the international winds were blowing.

India's PLO policy, some say, may be a case of similar foresight. Significantly, New Delhi resisted earlier domestic political pressures and waited until the UN recognized the PLO as "sole representative" of the Palestinians before making its move.

Some observers argue further that New Delhi's policy is neither as "total" or unsuccessful as has been portrayed in some sections of the American press.

* Turks firm on Cyprus

Continued from Page 1

As if to underline the heightened tension on both sides, there was an exchange of fire Saturday night between Turkish and Greek Cypriot troops along the line that partitions Nicosia. The UN blamed "heavy rain and poor visibility" for its peace-keeping force's being unable to decide who was responsible for the outburst.

Makarios comments

At a Nicosia news conference Monday, Greek Cypriot President Makarios said that "Turkey is trying to give the impression of making generous concessions and good-will gestures—but they are neither." He described the reported withdrawal of 1,000 Turkish troops as "a mockery."

Despite the apparent hardening of attitudes, Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denktaş—representing the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities respectively—are continuing the talks they resumed recently. But both are inclined to be more flexible than the power behind them that pulls the strings, and sometimes pulls them back. In Mr. Denktaş's case this is the Ankara government; in Mr. Clerides's, Archbishop Makarios.

Both Ankara and the Archbishop seem to think they can gain by biding their time. Ankara apparently thinks that time will give it better opportunity to fill the Turkish-held part of Cyprus with Turkish Cypriots (and to get the few remaining Greek Cypriots there to leave). The Archbishop thinks time will make Turkey feel the pinch of no more U.S. aid and give anti-Turkish feeling better opportunity to build up in the rest of the world.

Only time can tell which side is the closer to being right.

* Sadat backs U.S. plan

Continued from Page 1

The Egyptian leader has given no fresh indication of what political concessions Egypt would be prepared to offer. But in recent weeks he has stated that Egypt and Syria plan no new offensive. The Egyptian War Ministry has cut back Egyptian national service to 18 for certain categories.

Egypt's freedom stressed

"Egypt wants to retain its freedom of movement and thought in political decisions," the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said in an editorial.

But it added that Egypt would go to war in the event of an Israeli attack on Syria.

Reporting from Damascus, where Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had three days of talks before leaving Feb. 3 for Cairo, the Lebanese newspaper An-Nahar said Syrian officials urged the Soviet Union to reconsider its critical attitude toward Egypt.

Although the Syrians see eye-to-eye with the Soviets on the need for the early reconvening of the Geneva conference, President Assad shares Egyptian resentment of Soviet impatience with the Arab governments.

need to pursue their own national interests. Arab sources expect there is no indication that Syria will press Egypt to come to terms quickly with the Soviet Union.

Palestine rights cited

Soviet statements on the conduct of Mr. Gromyko's Syrian visit stressed the Palestinian issue, including the Palestinians' right to state.

Mr. Gromyko met PLO leader Yasser Arafat, who reported immediately on their talks to the PLO executive committee.

Syria, the Soviet Union, and PLO appear to be concerting efforts—in effect, to strengthen PLO "moderates" who advocate participation in eventual Geneva talks with a view to obtaining Palestinian state.

Palestinian extremists still oppose any thinking along these lines. The joint communique on Gromyko's Syrian trip called for Geneva talks to be resumed within one month and to include the PLO Liberation Organization.

Mr. Sadat has said he believes U.S. plans to recognize the PLO.

* Ford vs. Congress: collision on social issues

Continued from Page 1

One lawmaker, Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D) of New Jersey, reports his mail heaped 10-to-1 against it. He calls the public reaction "sheer horror."

The hike in oil import fees, which took effect Feb. 1, is expected to be postponed in the House by a substantial margin. But the move may be stalled in the Senate by a filibuster.

The President may yet have the final say. An aide of a leading opponent of the fee boost, Rep. William J. Green

(D) of Pennsylvania, concedes: "It's fair to anticipate a veto." He says it's too early to speculate whether a veto could be overridden.

One of the focuses of Congress's attempt to assert economic leadership, the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, is rushing to outdo the President on a tax cut.

Outbidding Mr. Ford's proposed \$16 billion tax break, new committee chairman Al Ullman (D) of Oregon wants one of \$19 billion and predicts it may swell to as much as \$22 billion.

* White House sees peril in economic drift

Continued from Page 1

This whole line of reasoning brings howls of protest from liberal Democrats in Congress, who claim that poor and elderly Americans fall farther and farther behind in the battle against inflation.

Statistical summary

Mr. Ash, declining to attach a political or social label to his conclusions, responds with statistics:

"Payments to individuals," he says, "are steadily increasing as a percentage of the budget." Human welfare programs—also called "entitlement" and "cash transfer" programs—consume 44 cents of every dollar in President Ford's proposed \$349.4 billion budget for fiscal year 1976, beginning next July 1.

Correspondingly, defense spending has shrunk as a percentage of the budget, taking up 27 cents of Mr. Ford's new budget.

"Defense programs," the President said in his budget message to Congress, "have undergone large reductions in real terms—reductions of about 40 percent since 1969 in manpower and material. In consequence, defense outlays have been a decreasing share of our gross

national product, falling from 8.9 percent in 1969 to 5.9 percent in 1976."

Payments growth

"The real story of federal spending," says Mr. Ash, "is in the growth of [individual] transfer [welfare] payments."

"If," he went on, "we continue [these payments] at the present rate, and if defense spending is held absolutely flat, then total government spending by the year 2000, measured in constant 1976 dollars, would be \$2 trillion."

Using charts to illustrate his theory, Mr. Ash—in briefings not only for the press, but for every member of Congress—shows that almost all this growth would be in human welfare programs.

Until now, contends President Ford, these steady increases in cash transfer programs have been made possible partly by reducing defense spending in real terms.

Officials say that the dollar use for defense in the new budget—from \$85.3 billion in 1975 to \$94 billion in 1976—is largely consumed by higher costs for fuel, equipment, and salaries.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا من اجل"



The lovely Salmon, once called the River of No Return, now a favorite family trip

Outdoor vacations: Boom in use of wild rivers

Outdoor vacations have always been popular because of the freedom they offer, combined with their reasonable prices. Now more people than ever crave the feeling of striking into the wilderness, of slipping away from the pressures of the "real world" into an even more real world of trees, animals, and white water.

By Jacquelyn Peake
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

White water: Even the most comfortable of armchair adventurers has dreamed of conquering its foaming slopes. Until recently few but the most hardy attempted it. But now, according to the three federal agencies that have control over the wilderness — the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service and the Forest Service — there is a virtual explosion in recreational use of the United States' wild rivers.

College students and accountants, housewives and stockbrokers, truck drivers and secretaries are paying anywhere from \$7.50 for a short scenic ride on the Klamath or Snake to \$500 and up for the privilege of clinging to a rubber raft and being pounded mercilessly for days on end.

Why the increase

What compels men and women to give up their soft beds, hot showers, and air-conditioned homes to be buffeted about on a cold river under hot skies miles from any semblance of human comfort?

One theory says it is simply because man is so insulated from his primitive origins that he seeks out the challenge of wilderness experience.

Whether the reason is a genuine rekindling of America's adventurous spirit, a deep desire for the peace that comes with living close to nature, or simply a commercialized capitalization of a fad, people are heading for the wild rivers in record numbers. More than 75 river-trip companies operate in the West alone, the center of what has become a highly lucrative business.

On the Colorado River, for example, commercial users of the river increased from 1,908 in 1967 to 14,571 in 1973. Private users for the same six years gained sixfold, from 101 to 648. More people now are hobbling down the Colorado each year than in the full century since the first excursion in 1869.

In the summer of 1972 some 10,000 eager river runners joined commercial trips down the upper Snake River in Wyoming.

Campsites and swimming

California's raging Stanislaus River was still virgin territory as far as rafting was concerned as late as 1962, yet, 20,000 boaters ran its waters in 1972. The famed River-of-No-Return, the lovely Salmon in upper Idaho, is becoming a popular family trip because of its excellent swimming on the sandy beaches, the many campsites, and frequently sighted wildlife.

Some 100,000 people each year are rafting down the wild rivers of the United States, and both the National Park Service and the Forest Service are taking steps to ensure that overuse of rivers will not ruin them for river enthusiasts of the future.

Permits to launch rafts into several Western rivers have been required for some time now, but by 1972 it was becoming obvious that even this precaution wasn't likely to stop the waterways from resembling fluid freeways at rush hour within a few years.

To forestall traffic jams in peak summer months, the agencies have

decided to limit the number of permits granted to both commercial and private users. Currently, no more boats can be launched into the popular "Grand" than rode it in 1972, and this figure is not likely to be raised.

One of the new regulations that brought howls of outrage from avid "river rats" is the National Park Service decision to refuse permits to private users who ran the Colorado the previous year. This ruling at present does not extend to those who pay commercial operators for the privilege of joining a trip; they may repeat year after year after year as long as their bankrolls hold out. Private river runners feel this is outright discrimination and cite cases where an entire group has been refused a permit because the experienced boatman, who had agreed to act as unpaid leader, had run the river the year before. They say it's not only an unfair ruling, but an unsafe one in that it keeps men and women who know the river from leading private trips, thereby increasing the prospect that private rafts might be left to untrained hands.

While the Park Service sympathizes with this argument, it says the necessary red tape in cataloging and checking each of the thousands who sign on for a commercial trip each year would be far beyond its budget. This step may become necessary, though, if river rafting continues to boom as one of the nation's fastest growing sports.

Tyro to enthusiast

My first raft trip, down the Gree River of Utah, made me understand why so many river tyros become white-water enthusiasts, returning summer after summer to tackle one Western river after another.

We set out from Ouray, Utah; there were seven of us in a raft that the young boatman said sometimes held as many as 15. But this was early summer. School wasn't out yet, and we had the river virtually to ourselves.

The river rafter soon begins to understand how Huck Finn and Jim must have felt as they started their odyssey down the Mississippi. There is something thrilling about setting out on a journey with new-made companions into circumstances not entirely governed by the laws of modern civilization.

We had all that and more during those long four days. The rapids soon began to lull us with a force that never ceased to surprise. We shivered with cold when the cresting waves broke over our raft, drenching us thoroughly, then, during calmer moments, we longed for that cooling relief again as the relentless sun beat down with ever-increasing fury.

One learns to read the awesome history of the river in the cliffs that tower above, layer upon layer of sandstone and shale.

I knew when we docked on that last day near the little town of Green River, deflated the raft and said good-bye to one another that I had found what I came for: the thrill of daring a wild river in the wilderness, the beauty and solitude of the lonely canyons.

An adventurous rest from urban life

By Jan Bailey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The last few years have witnessed a trend of "back to the land" vacations — and with good reason. An adventurous respite from the complexities of urban life can open a whole new world. And it can be done at appealing rates — especially if you're willing to do a bit of homework on the alternatives available.

The alternatives are wide. Imagine paddling and portaging past waterfalls and beaver dams in the 3-million-acre Minnesota Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Outfitters there offer packages that go as low as \$15 a day per canoeist, and one-third less for children and groups — including food, gear, maps, and route recommendations. One such operation is the Gunflint Northwoods Outfitters in Grand Marais, Minn. Rates, of course, go up with the addition of guides.

Or you can enjoy horsepacking in the woods of at least 15 different states for anywhere from \$25 to \$75 a day, including meals, a guide, horses, and gear. Many outfitters offer greatly reduced family rates.

Courses on roughing it

For those wanting instructional or self-development courses in a variety of wilderness experiences, there are schools, such as the National Outdoor Leadership School in Lander, Wyo., and Outward Bound, 165 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, operating out of six base camps throughout the country. Such programs offer trips teaching mountaineering, wilderness biology for college credit, canoeing, and windjamming. Programs range from one week to a whole semester, and cost from \$250 up to \$1,750.

But outdoor vacations offer much more than just a good price. An unexpected meeting with a lone moose, that first-ever rappel off a

mountain cliff, or the serene silence of a star-studded night are unrepeatable experiences.

"That kind of vacation seems more real than seeing Europe or doing other more traditional vacations," says one young urbanite who took a float trip with her husband down the Colorado River two summers ago. "It's not passive, like sitting on a beach. You really get involved."

"It was the single best investment for me and my family in terms of time, money, and planning," says Mrs. Ann Love, who spent 2½ weeks with her four children horsepacking at the Bar X Bar Ranch in Crawford, Colo. When they returned to their Maryland home, they vowed to "simplify in every way they could" and to enjoy the environment around them. The Bar X Bar Ranch is typical and claims trips suitable for the average family, offering six-day pack trips for eight to 25 riders at approximately \$150 each.

With rising fuel costs, transportation to and from your outdoor haven could be the biggest expense, but that need not be. There are unspoiled areas relatively close to major cities.

How to find and choose them? Many magazines contain suggestions on different outdoor vacations: Field and Stream, Camp Magazine, and Outdoor Life, to name just a few. Write to local chambers of commerce in areas that interest you for the names of recreational programs. The Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, CA 94104, has an office in each state with information on other programs as well as their own trips. If you write to the recreation-tourist-conservation bureau, addressing it to states' capitals, your mail will probably reach the proper agency. And the U.S. Forest Service and departments of parks and recreation in all states can be quite informative.

Varied advice

Mary Scott Welch's "Family Wilderness Handbook," published by Ballantine Books (\$1.65, paperback), is excellent for taking the reader through step-by-step stages into wilderness living for families. It covers a wealth of advice, from how to gather information to child care and what to do in a snow avalanche.

Another invaluable aid is the "Adventure Trip Guide," compiled by Patricia Dickerman. It lists hundreds of commercial operations from Conestoga wagon trips to white-water canoeing and includes addresses, prices, descriptions, and helpful hints on what to look for in terms of safety and suitability. It can be ordered for \$3.75 (or \$4.50 first-class mail) from Adventure Guides, Inc., 26 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022.

Featured inside . . .

- See a city on your feet
- Take your home with you into the wilderness
- Trail bikes — one way to see the countryside



By Ellen Ruggles

Mountaineering—just one of the things you can learn on a wilderness experience.

Agee: writer of many parts

Remembering James Agee, edited by David Madden. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Press. \$3.95.

By Alexandra Johnson

Since posthumously winning the Pulitzer Prize for "A Death in the Family," James Rufus Agee has become an almost mythical presence in modern American literature. His current popular appeal, evidenced in the high sales of Agee's paperback works, seems further secured by his contemporary interest in photojournalism and film reviewing. Yet, despite his prolific — and prolix — creative output (in addition to being a playwright, Agee was a poet, veteran journalist, novelist and screenwriter), his legendary stature remains disconcertingly undefined.

Friends reminisce

James Agee's lack of one literary label unfortunately marked his career as fragmentary rather than brilliantly versatile. Moreover, he became a writer whose poetic gifts

spilled into small tidepools of journalistic and cinematic quietude without ever swelling into the stormy novel or poems he promised.

In this small but powerful anthology, James Agee's most intimate friends pick apart Agee's mosaic legend. In their selected reminiscences such august contributors as translator Robert Fitzgerald (Agee's

Books

great friend at Harvard and Time), Dwight Macdonald (Fortune colleague), Louis Kronenberger (Time editor) and Walker Evans (Agee's photographic counterpart in "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men"), offer valuable insight into why this highly gifted, romantic figure failed, in T. S. Eliot's words, "to disturb the universe."

Born in 1905 on the Cumberland Plain in middle Tennessee, James Rufus Agee early met enough social contradictions to deflect him from one certain course in life. The product of

an Exeter-Harvard education and an equally illustrious professional preening at Fortune and Time, Agee never lost contact with the poverty he saw as a child.

His best works undoubtedly are those which touch this threadbare fabric in American life. In "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men," his literary-sociological study of three Alabama tenant families, and "A Death in the Family," Agee comes closest to finding his own literary and personal voice. Although his style could at times be precious and mannered, his best prose sang — in almost Whitmanesque exuberance — the song of America.

Facing impermanence

Agee's song of himself was less lyrical. Although a startling forerunner in diverse media, Agee tried to subvert whatever medium he was currently working in. He wanted, for example, "Famous Men" to be printed on newsprint so in 50 years time it would crumble to dust.

Above all, as this anthology concludes, Agee was a poet. It is fascinating to see how he transformed turgid Fortune stories about the Tennessee Valley Authority or the steel industry into lyrical litanies. One essay on "The Great American Roadside," for example, begins with the poetic overture: "This continent, [is] an open palm frond before the sky against the bulk of the world . . ."

Yet Agee's abundant poetic sense was, in the end, his greatest weakness. More than anything else, Agee needed a ruthless editor to machete rather than manicure his jungled writing. As Louis Kronenberger suggests, "Jim . . . had nothing to cope with the crush of imagination. The filter and the file are what his work needed the most."

Sensitive tributes

This lack of editorial filtering, coupled with self-destructive bouts of drinking and overspent energies, are blamed for stifling Agee's potential genius. In Hollywood, Agee could be

found writing all night and then playing three sets of pre-breakfast tennis.

David Madden's competent anthology presents this prismatic aspect of Agee's nature. It is a remarkably honest book. It offers readers the further benefit of presenting sensitive but not sentimental tributes by its distinguished contributors who, collectively, paint a compelling portrait of James Agee.

The book also raises a more universal and profound point. Is it not the poet himself, and not the force of his circumstances or environment, who inevitably answers for the quality of his work and life? Perhaps Agee's inability to rectify the problems of personal and poetic accountability is what makes him — and his legend — a disturbing echo rather than strong sonorous sound throughout contemporary literature.

Alexandra Johnson is a member of the Monitor's book page staff.

travel

Cities are best seen on foot

By Frederic Hunter
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

John Bayley and Henry Hope Reed think the best way to see a city is on your feet.

"In 1954," says architect Bayley, "Henry and I both happened to be in Rome. We did all of Hare's walks." He is referring to Augustus Hare, a discriminating traveler whose walking tours, first published in the last century, are still in use. "It took us a year."

"We liked them so much that when we got back to New York we thought: Why not do the same thing here?"

So they did. Forming an organization called Classical America, the two men began to lead walking tours through Manhattan. Originally under the sponsorship of the Municipal Art Society, nowadays their tours are offered by the Museum of the City of New York every Sunday, April through September, at a cost of \$8 to nonmembers.

"Our tours aren't published," Mr. Bayley notes. "We just all meet in a certain place and hope enough guides come to take care of the people who show up. The guides are all volunteers."

Expenses cut profits

"Classical America more or less pioneered this kind of tour here," he adds. "Then other organizations took them up because they looked like a good thing for fund-raising. But as it turns out, they really aren't. Our mailings are expensive."

Some of the other groups sponsoring such tours around New York include the Friends of Central Park, the Academy of American Poets, the Friends of East Iron Architecture, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Friends of Prospect Park in Brooklyn.

These tours offer more than facades of structures glimpsed in the company of people who love them. They

also provide the chance to stretch one's legs, sense the city's rhythm, smell its air, and feel how a section of it lives. On walking tours there is more to see than buildings.

Walking tours are nothing new. But energy shortages and the renewed interest in Americana sparked by the bicentennial celebrations have given them a new vogue.

As a result of bicentennial excitement, Boston has decided to capitalize on — and hopefully duplicate — the popularity of its Freedom Trail. The Boston 200 organization is refurbishing and expanding this long-famous walking tour through the winding streets which served, so the city claims, as the "cradle of American democracy."

More importantly, the city is adding a number of new outdoor tours: a Boston Tea Party Path, featuring a replica of one of the original tea-party ships; a Black Heritage Trail leading through the Beacon Hill area where the city's black community lived in the early 1800s; a Green Trail through parks and gardens; a Children's Trail; three tours being developed by the Boston Society of Architects as well as trails on literature, religion, women in history, and the Irish and Italian communities.

Boston is not alone in this effort. Other cities (including Seattle, Phoenix, and San Antonio) are also developing bicentennial walking tours, and groups across the country are preparing or renovating hiking and bicycle trails.

Books offer choice

Many new city guidebooks, published for the bicentennial, offer walking tours. Others provide detailed discussions of small areas from which the foot-prone tourist can develop his own itinerary. To demonstrate how far the trend has gone, there are walking tours today even in Los Angeles, where hitherto dining, banking, and moving have all been done in cars.

These days, in other words, the problem is less a lack of things to see on a walk than it is lack of easy access to information about the things to see. Some of the enterprise suggested in wanting to see a place on foot has to be channeled into finding where to go.

There are several obvious places to inquire: the visitors' center or tourist bureau, the city parks and recreation



department, and local historical societies. Scanning the "events" departments of newspapers and local magazines also may lead to the discovery of tours or happenings that will enrich a visit to what might have seemed just another city.

And if you're hurrying over to the public library in search of such information, don't walk too fast. You might not see the wall poster telling you what you want to know.

"For our poetry reading and tree walk in Central Park last year, we stuck posters all over the city," says Elizabeth Kray, executive director of the Academy of American Poets.

With the aid of funds from the New York City Parks Department, the

academy staged half a dozen walks last spring and summer. One took participants to "Hart Crane's Village," another, led by New Yorker magazine critic Brendan Gill, went to Gramercy Park, and on a third author Glenway Westcott accompanied the tour.

The tree walk began at 8 p.m. Horticultural taxonomist Charles Hucksins told 150 participants about various trees in the park. At intervals, poet Sarah Appleton read poetry, both her own works and those of others.

"At the end of the walk we stopped in the shade of a tree," recalls Miss Kray. "Everyone lay down and listened to Sally read. I can't tell you how pastoral and agreeable it was."

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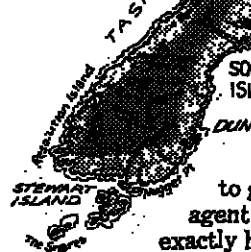
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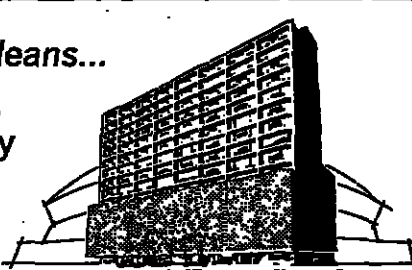
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travel



Cost of gasoline reorders ways owners use 'RVs'

By Charles E. Dele
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

It used to be that driving a recreational vehicle was as easy as putting the family car in gear, stepping on the gas, and heading for the seashore, the mountains, or just about any other place that suited your fancy and your pocketbook.

But for the past 18 months — ever since the gasoline crisis poked its head inside the family garage — the RV business has shriveled and first-time buyers have all but disappeared. Further, high fuel prices make the total cost of buying and running an RV something to be reckoned with. Still, the attitude of millions of RV owners is unchanged.

"That's one of the comforting things about it," declares John V. Hansen, president of Winnebago Industries of Forest City, Iowa, largest RV manufacturer in the world. "Existing owners continue to use their vehicles. But," he adds quickly, "because of the cost a lot of them are using their vehicles differently, such as for shorter trips."

The RV is a way of life for many people, not only in the United States but in Western Europe as well. It's a comfortable world of pressurized water systems, soft beds, stereo sound systems, zippered verandas, collapsible bubble domes, and sizzling steaks under the stars. RVers can rough it if they wish — but they don't have to. It all depends on how much money they are prepared to spend.

RVs come in four basic types: travel trailers, which are pulled behind a car; truck campers that fit on the back of a pickup; tent trailers, which are towed just like any other trailer but which collapse into a neat package when under way; and the

self-propelled motor home, the most costly unit of all.

Travel trailers stretch from about 12 feet up to 35 feet or more and cost from about \$1,500 and up. Some Airstreams, for instance, cost more than \$15,000.

First-wheel travel trailers are attached to a swivel hitch mounted in the bed of a pickup truck. The units are simpler than conventional travel trailers and are easy to tow and maneuver. The front portion, which extends over the pickup truck bed, usually contains a bedroom, adding to the total interior space.

Truck camper units cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Six-passenger pickups, such as the Dodge Club Cab and the Ford Super Cab, have plenty of room for the family up front.

Tent trailers can be the cheapest RVs, selling for \$700 to \$3,500, depending on the extras included. When open, a tent trailer has sleeping accommodations for four or more and the amenities can duplicate those found in other types of recreational vehicles — although they're often more modest in design and operation.

The self-contained motor home combines the propulsion system and living facilities all in one package.

The big growth will be in van conversions and mini motor homes because of the lower cost. A van conversion, often with a top that pops up when the vehicle is not in motion, runs from \$5,000 to \$8,000, while a mini motor home starts at around \$7,000 and stretches to \$10,000 and more. A full-sized motor home balloons from around \$8,500 for the more spartan unit to \$30,000 and more. A good average cost might be around \$12,000.

Before taking the RV plunge, consider:

- Buy the unit that fits your needs

as well as your pocketbook. Financing is available but only for the best credit risks.

- Bring all the family in on the decision. After all, it will be a home on wheels and should satisfy everyone, including the children.

- Visit a local campground or state park. Talk with the owners of other RVs. A camaraderie develops among RV owners, and you might as well take advantage of it before you plunge. Also, you may not even like RVing.

Millions do, however. Every RV family knows the "something special" feeling of a July-morning breakfast in the high Rockies, a dip in the Pacific along the Oregon coast, a drive through the brilliant shades of New England on a chill October afternoon. And if that's not enough, there are the many delights of camping out in Western Europe and other parts of the world.



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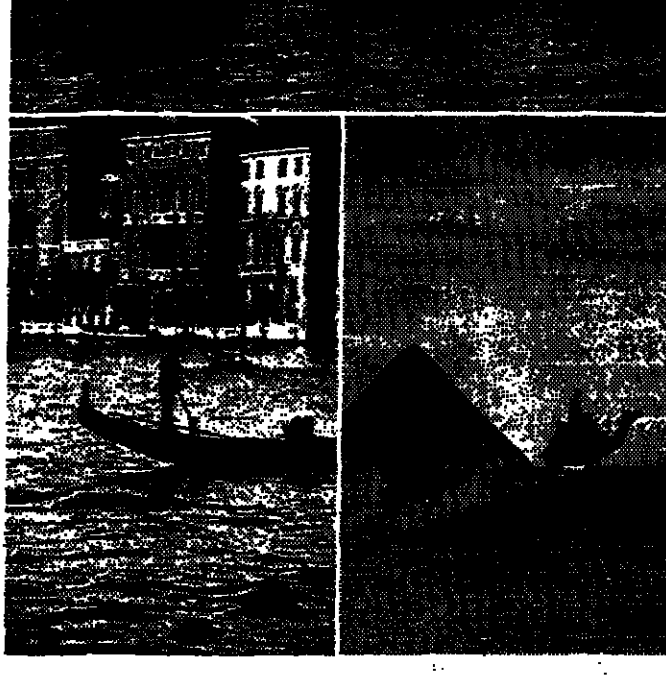
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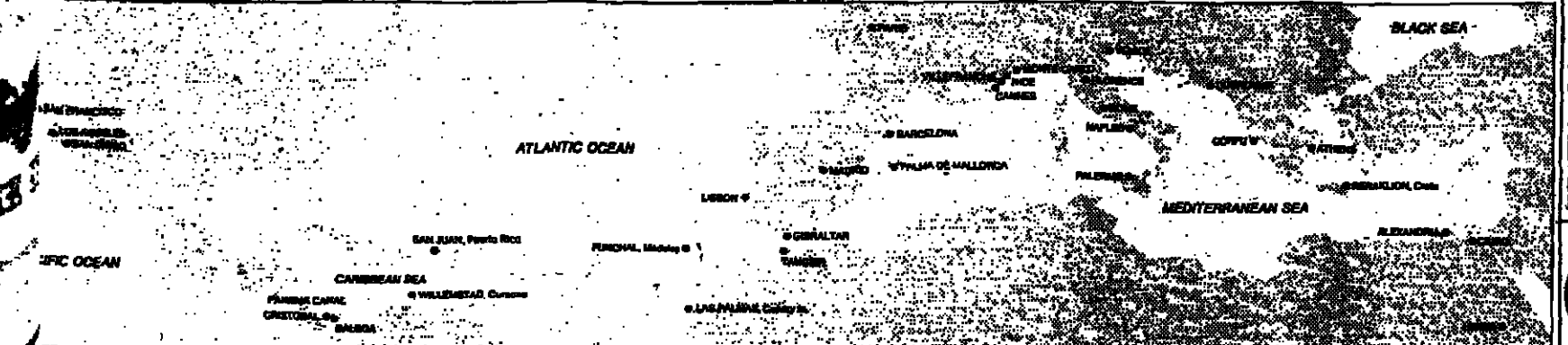
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Smog jeopardizes art treasures

Madrid mulls firm steps to control air pollution

By Reuter

Air pollution and mushrooming apartment blocks are spoiling the face of Madrid.

The priceless paintings of Velazquez, Goya, and other great masters are threatened by smog seeping into the exhibition halls of the Prado, one of the world's most important art museums.

Situated in the center of Spain, on a plateau at the foot of the Guadarrama Mountains, Madrid has a population that has doubled to 4 million in 15 years.

High-rise apartment buildings have sprouted in once green areas, thousands of cars clog the streets and innumerable chimneys belch out smoke during Madrid's long hard winter.

Air pollution has become so bad that the government is considering drastic measures to cut it down.

Proposals made by a study group led by the Mayor of Madrid, Miguel Angel Garcia-Lomas, include the following:

- Limiting motor traffic by banning all vehicles except buses from certain streets and permitting cars to circulate only on odd or even-numbered days, according to their plate numbers.
- Reducing the hours central heating is used.
- Improving the quality of fuels used in transport and heating by reducing their sulfur content.

While the antipollution measures await the approval of Gen. Francisco Franco's Cabinet, the Spanish Association for the Defense of the Environment has written a bitter complaint to Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro.

In an open letter, the association said pollution in Madrid had reached alarming proportions.

but the Cortes (Parliament) is discussing a bill to control the speculation.

'Like a balloon'

One town planner said: "Madrid is like an overinflated balloon into which more air is being pumped, without thinking that it can explode."

The city has grown so quickly that in the last 10 years, the Puerta del Sol and the Gran Via have lost their status as the most fashionable shopping centers, giving way to belts of modern boutiques, department stores, and arcades scattered around Madrid.

For the pollution and traffic problem, at least, a simple measure may help. Some experts suggest that pollution will decrease appreciably if Madrilenos give up their habit of going home for lunch and a siesta.

Causes identified

It attributed the pollution to poor town planning, lack of parks, the high sulfur content of fuel oil sold by the state monopoly, Campes, and what it called the irresponsible way cars were being pushed on Spaniards as status symbols.

"Madrid has grown without more planning from the private interests of developers and speculators," the association said, echoing a complaint heard increasingly in recent years.

Speculation in land and housing has sent rents soaring in the past year,

Arabs share oil wealth with neighbor Pakistan

By Qutubuddin Aziz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan

Pakistan's oil-rich Arab friends and next-door ally Iran are supplying this south Asian "poor" country with a sizable chunk of their spiraling revenues.

Since its oil- and food-import bills are expected to amount to nearly \$700 million this year, Pakistan eagerly has welcomed this demonstration of Muslim neighborliness.

The speedy earthquake-relief aid given the past month, totaling some \$40 million from Saudi Arabia, Libya, United Emirates, and Kuwait and Iran, was only the most recent example of the generosity of these nations toward their co-religionists in Pakistan.

Iran earlier had made the first large installment on a low-interest \$80-million loan to be used for financing such things as cement plants, fertilizer factories, textile mills, and agri-based industries.

Saudi Arabia has promised Pakistan an interest-free loan of \$100 million. In addition, a large number of joint industrial projects will be undertaken with Saudi finances, such as Pakistan helping to set up an auto-assembly plant in Saudi Arabia.

Contract awarded

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) have furnished more than \$100 million for establishing an oil refinery and a huge fertilizer plant in Multan in Pakistan, with a 560-mile pipeline from Karachi to feed the projected refinery. The UAE is reported to be devoting 15 percent of its oil revenues to aid for developing countries.

A Pakistani firm has just been awarded a contract to erect a steel-rerolling plant in Abu Dhabi.

Pakistan and Libya also are

strengthening their economic relations. The two governments have agreed to set up a joint shipping company with Libyan finances. Pakistani personnel. They also have agreed to set up in Karachi a publishing house to print an Islamic Muslim history in Arabic, English and other languages.

Two palaces built

Sheikhs from the Persian Gulf are buying real estate in Pakistan. The ruler of Abu Dhabi has two palaces, one at Karachi and other near Rahimyar Khan in Punjab. He retires to these hours resorts in the winter for a sojourn with his flock of trained falcons.

Most of the luxury suites in Karachi's posh hotels are reserved for rich Arab tourists whose generosity often exceeds the munificence of Americans in the post-war period.

Pakistanis, meanwhile, have come the largest single element in population of foreign workers in the Gulf emirates. More than a thousand Pakistani doctors are employed throughout the Arab countries, and the home remittances of Pakistanis working abroad exceed \$150 million.

Upsurge in exports

There also has been a big upsurge in Pakistan's exports to other Muslim countries. Exports to Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Iraq, Iran, and Indonesia have doubled in the past few years. Most of the \$200 million worth of Pakistani rice exported last year went to the Middle East.

Pakistan is urging its Arab friends to invest still more of their petrodollars in Pakistan. And Pakistan expected to benefit substantially from the newly established \$1-billion Islamic Development Bank, which will lend money for development projects in Muslim countries.

Loggers find horses 'most profitable fuel'

By the Associated Press

Mallory Creek, Ore.

Harold Benson and Ray Melvin are finding it profitable to switch from gasoline as their "fuel" source for a Potlatch Corporation logging contract.

They are using draft horses to remove remnants of a previous stand of old trees which tower over a thick new crop of young trees.

According to James Thieme, Potlatch area forester, many of these old stands do not attract loggers who have invested in modern mechanical equipment. Horse logging can be economically practical with lower volumes and has the added advantage of not extensively damaging young trees. Only one horse is used to drag a tree.

Weatherman harks to frog croaking

By John Burns

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking

China's newest peasant hero is an amateur weatherman who bases his forecasts on frog-croaking.

The accomplishments of Chang Chitai, publicized nationally by the state radio network and in provincial newspapers, promise to launch millions of peasants on a new frog-spotting fad.

Curious as this might seem to Westerners accustomed to getting their weather forecasts from radio and television, it makes sense enough in a country with more than 600 million peasants and an extraordinary variety of climate and terrain.

Mr. Chang began his meteorological career in 1950 as the "peasant weather observer" of an agricultural production brigade in his native province of Honan, where the Taihang Mountains are renowned for their capricious effect on the local weather.

But Mr. Chang, drawing on the "weather notes" he has kept for 15 years, helped his weather post to achieve 81 percent accuracy in long-range forecasts and 79 percent in short-range predictions in 1973, according to the official Hainan news agency.

He did it by discovering "a new law governing the relationship between weather fluctuations and frog-croaking," said the agency.

Hewling to the Maoist dictum that

all true knowledge derives from practical experience, Mr. Chang set out to test local peasant lore that a downpour coincides with frog-croaking, "and found that this was not always true."

Chang's law, as summarized by the agency, is more complicated. "If frogs croak on a fine day, it will rain in two days; if frogs croak after rain, it will be fine weather; it will continue to rain if frogs do not croak after successive overcast days."

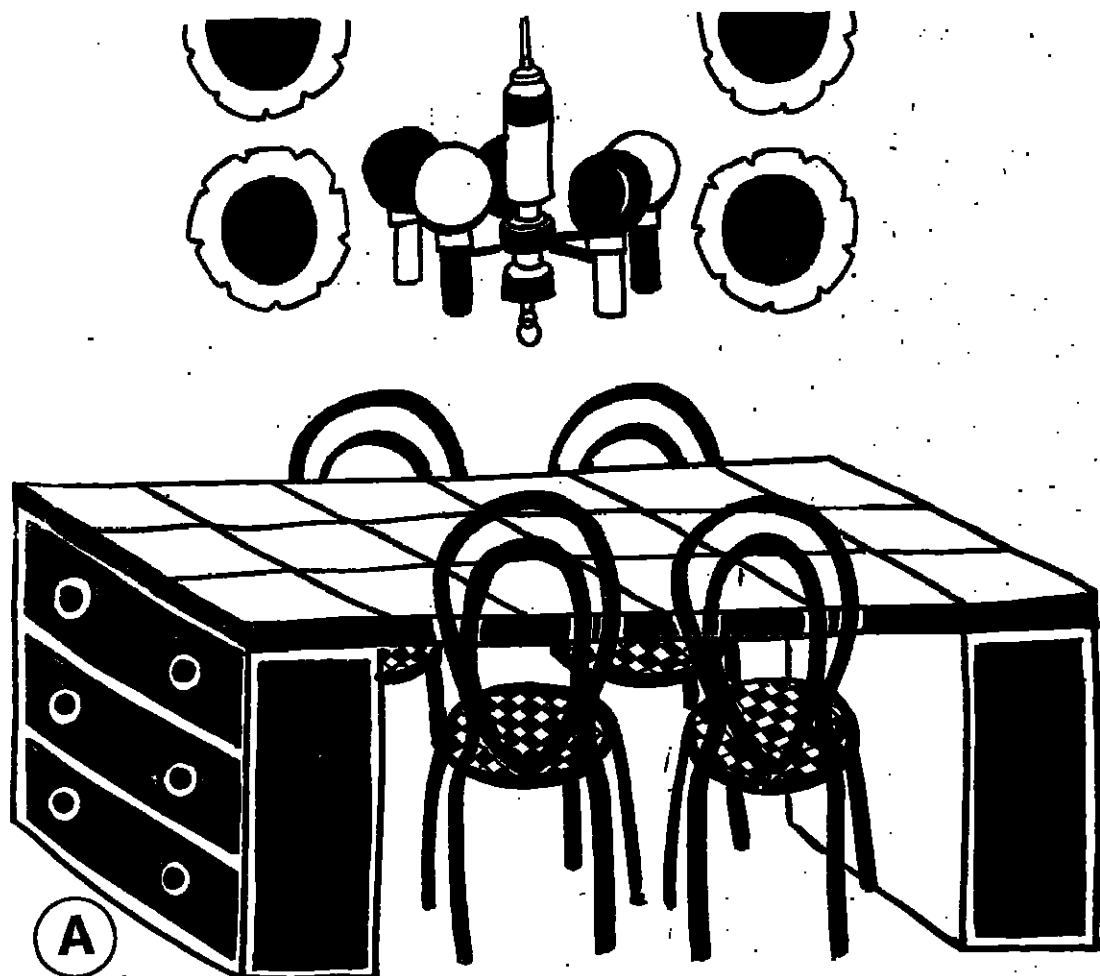
The local authorities were so impressed by the results obtained through Mr. Chang's methods that they ordered a book published about it. He now seems well on his way to becoming a sort of national institution.

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Sketches by Ann Matthews

Dining-storage groupings with you as the designer

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An inexpensive dining arrangement with built-in storage?

Of course! Unfinished chests, topped with a slab of plywood, Formica, marble, or glass can turn the trick beautifully.

Here are a few ideas that provide drawer space for such everyday necessities as placemats, napkins, candles, carving and salad sets, silverware, and centerpiece "makings," as well as dining or serving space.

You can be as simple or as elaborate as you want in your choice of paint and hardware. You can top with practical Formica or with elegant marble, or thick glass. But if you are clever, you will come up with a dining-storage solution that is of your own device and ingenuity.

Start with chests

A. Buy two basic 36-inch-wide, three-drawer unfinished chests. Paint or stain and finish them to your own taste. This arrangement belongs to a couple who combined pale aqua and avocado green paint in the chests and who decided to splurge on the ceramic-tile top. The stock slab door can be had in either birch or mahogany (the mahogany one sells for about \$25 in New York City).

If you are inclined toward tile, as was this pair, you can buy large 12-by-12-inch, decorative ceramic tiles, glue them down, grout them in, and frame them in an enclosed molding. Or, if you want to do it the simplest way, you can sand the door well, stain it, and varnish it with a durable polyurethane high- or low-gloss finish.

Any hardware or paint store can give advice on other finishing ideas. Here, the chairs are inexpensive bentwood types, and the impressive lighting fixture centered over the table lends a bit of class.

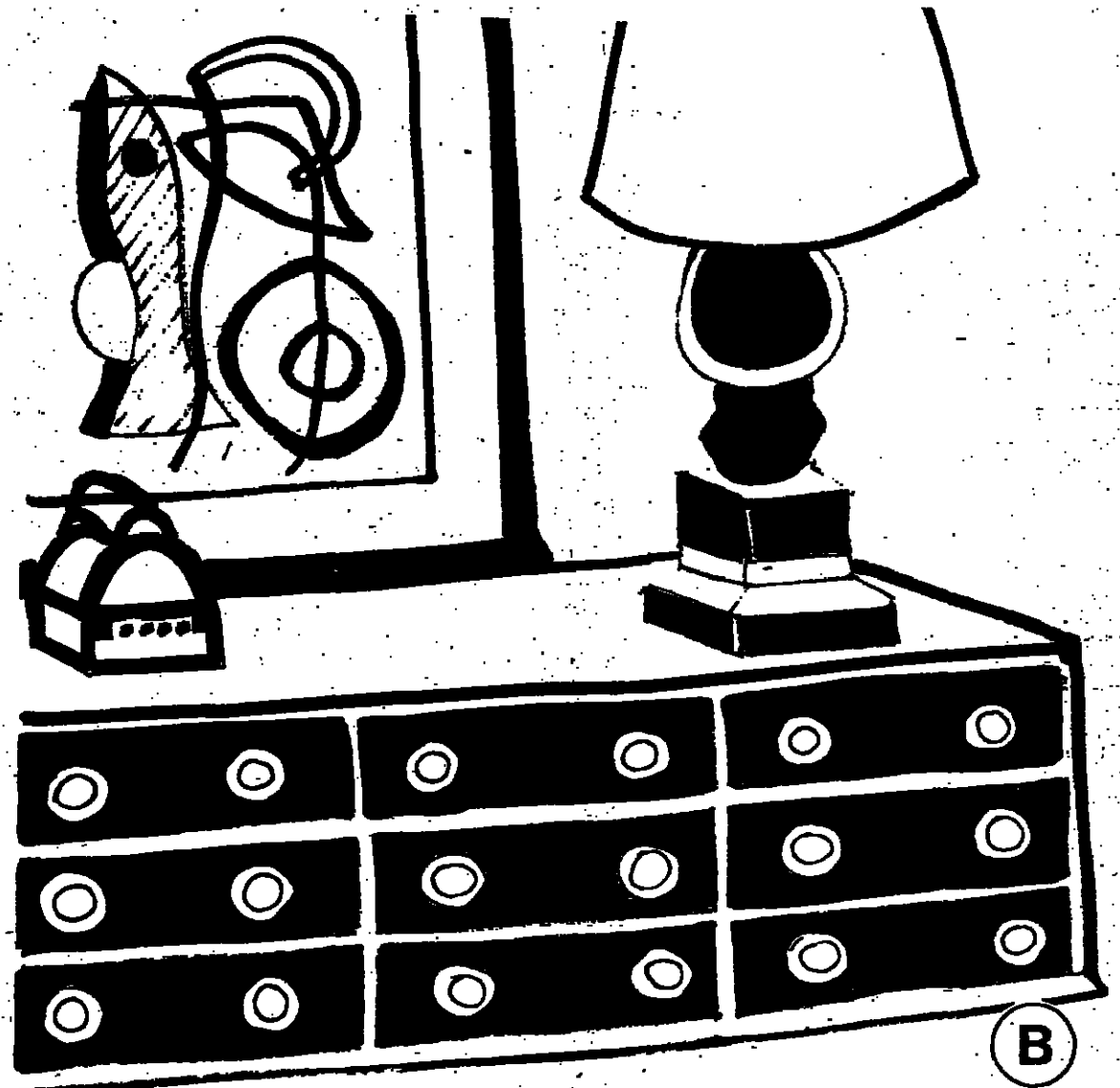
Serving space provided

B. This arrangement of three unfinished chests, conjoined and given a single countertop, could provide ideal serving space for buffet entertaining, or simply be a useful and decorative storage piece against the wall in a dining room, entrance hall, living room, den, or bedroom. Again, the top could be slate, travertine, white opaque glass, or a slab of plywood covered with Formica.

The chests can be antiqued, wood stained, or painted in two colors. You can select bigger, more important wooden pulls, or choose shiny brass ones. Here, a framed inexpensive modern graphic is hung on the wall at one end to balance an ample-sized lamp at the other. By adding an interesting book or two, or a brass box, the setting is complete, effective, and inexpensive.

Here's a nifty solution

C. Do you have a tiny nook that needs a tea-for-two arrangement — small, compact, and snug? Perhaps the end of a kitchen, or a wall in the master bedroom? For this nifty solution, buy two 29-inch-high, four-drawer narrow chests. Those 16 inches wide run about \$21 each. Paint and join at the back. Add a slab of heavy plywood, thick glass, or marble. Pull up two modestly priced director's chairs in bright canvas, plop a tall palm in the corner, and hang a cluster of framed prints above.



Pine paneling and open beams create cozy atmosphere

Giant hearth is focal point of hand-hewn cottage

By Naomi Griswold
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Norwalk, Conn. Settled on a slope, surrounded by two acres of oak woods, this sturdy cottage of stone and timber was built by the hands of one man. It's a do-it-yourself masterpiece by Godfrey C. Shaw.

The core of the house is one big living area, about 20-by-40 feet, with pitched beamed ceiling and a great stone sculptured fireplace, free-standing, and erected about two-thirds down the length of the room.

Every stone of this "in the round" fireplace was cut, chiseled, and placed by Mr. Shaw. He installed a copper smoke hood and a super flue, for he knew that a hearth with its crackling fire was the heart of a house. Before its burning embers, children roast marshmallows; before its warmth favorite books are read; around it gather family and friends. Occasionally a fondue bubbles in the pot suspended on the crane swung over the flames, or an omelet is prepared over the coals in a long-handled frypan.

Mr. Shaw's design for the cottage emphasized this commodious living room. He planned for the

enjoyment of music, taking into account the timbered cathedral ceiling in designing the acoustics and "building in" stereo equipment. The room also features built-in bookcases with plenty of storage space for records, tapes, games, and magazines. Recessed shadow-box shelves display china and flower arrangements.

There are areas for game tables and for comfortable seating arrangements. It is a room that can accommodate many guests. On gala evenings it can become a dance floor, when the carpets are taken up and the furniture moved against the wall.

The builder felt that the composition of the building materials used should contribute in essence to the warmth and honest appeal of the interior's atmosphere. The textures of the hand-hewn rocks, the proportions of the great beams in the vaulted ceiling, the unvarnished pine paneling, the wide floor planks, all blend to give a feeling of strength, stability, comfort.

Utilitarian areas

With the emphasis given to the living room, the utilitarian — the work,




'Heart of house' warms and welcomes

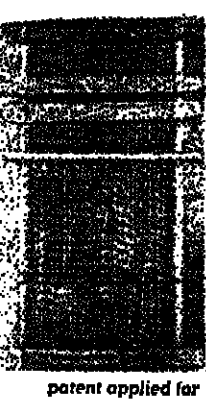
sleep, eating — areas are but cubicles opening off the big, main room. Adjacent to a tidy, compact kitchen, for instance, is a sunny dining porch with a window wall overlooking gardens and a pond. The other cubicles opening off the living room contain sleeping stalls and bath/closets

and storage cupboards, neatly studded between rooms, perform the double function of soundproofing and insulation.

The exterior of the house combines Mr. Shaw's stonework with vertical wood siding. It's a simple cottage, every inch a labor of love.



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The notepaper chase

Even if one resists the temptation to pun, "stationery" is a stable noun in a world of unpredictables. It is a civil word of unassuming status and low profile. A staple of the well-tended desk, stationery lies deep and crisp and even in the allotted drawer. Matching envelopes in Gillbert's "serried ranks assembled" stand at the ready in an adjoining compartment.

That, at least, is the way things are pictured in catalogues and glossy magazine advertisements. But not in my desk. My stationery seems always in what O'Casey's "Captain" Jack Boyle called "a terrible state of chaos." The embossed letterhead sheets that looked discreetly gray under the fluorescent department store lights turned to something nearer a murky baby-blue beneath the unblinking incandescence of my desk lamp.

The trouble is that I have not learned from experience. I lack the stationery knack. For instance, about fifteen years ago, a graphic designer friend offered to devise me

a distinctive letterhead. The offer was too good, and the design too handsome, to refuse. In a state of heady euphoria, I ordered quires and reams of full sheets, half-sheets for business notes, plain sheets for all those additional pages.

After some breathless waiting on my part, the treasure trove duly arrived in several large cartons. A month later, I was posted to an overseas assignment. For several years, I frugally and diligently lined out the old address and typed a succession of new ones below it. Finally, the urge to take another plunge became irresistible. As a result, my custom-designed stationery declined into service as scratch paper, carbon copies, and first drafts of efforts like this. Not long ago, I worked my way down to the last sheet.

My desk abounds in remnants of these dashing stationery forays — a hodgepodge of the mismatched and unfinished. A sensible solution would be an all-purpose "house

stationery" with a minimum of committed letterheading and a maximum of leeway. But that is not for me.

Even before the last of the cloying baby-blue stock has been consumed, I shall make my way to some stationery counter, my resolve enveloped in an unflinching outward calm. Flaps are for envelopes, not for the likes of me. I shall be dauntless. Superstationary. Unfazed by those opulent sample books with their boundless temptations.

And when I have chosen the all-purpose quality bond in the all-purpose size in the subtly individual shade of sophisticated neutral (with envelopes to match), there will be no more stationery worlds to conquer. A slightly awed clerk, rising above the excitement of the occasion, will say in a hushed voice of assumed calm: "I think you're going to be very happy with your choice. Do you wish the full name and address on the letterhead or . . . ?"

John Beaufort



Courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, New York

"Portrait of Ambroise Vollard with Cat": Etching by Pierre Bonnard (1867-1947)

Portrait of a remarkable man

He was always a portly man; his neck seemed to wallow and sink in the breadth of his shoulders and all the artists who painted his portrait pushed their way forward. "No," Bonnard told him one day when the artist, costumed in tattered outfit, had picked up a rose, "the rose would get in the way of your hands. Throw it down."

More than hands, though, it is the quizzical eyebrows, the deep-set eyes, and the wrinkled, painfully contemplative brow that project in the portraits of Ambroise Vollard, dealer, publisher, author, friend. Perhaps the presence of the worried brow is so marked because the artist saw that Vollard saw: in a day when, as his "Recollections of a Picture Dealer" puts it, "the boldest were unable to stomach" the paintings of this artist but of Cezanne and

Van Gogh in the older generation, of Bonnard and Vuillard and Matisse in the younger — Vollard showed and supported them.

He often sat for them. Cezanne, Vollard wrote, would tell him to sit still, still as an apple, the image that occupied the artist; Cezanne became furious when his subject slumped into sleep. Rouault turned the dealer's mask into a wash drawing, its dark outlines like the stained glass that was the artist's hallmark. Bonnard, in this etching, as in an earlier oil of "Dinner in the Cave" used the omnipresent art lover as subject.

"How nice it must be to be a picture dealer!" the young student Vollard told himself. "Spending one's life among beautiful things like that." From 1894, his shop on rue Laffitte — "la rue des tableaux," as the artists called it — enabled him to

do so. His gallery became, he later wrote, "a pilgrim's resort for the young painters, Derain, Matisse, Picasso, Rouault, Vuillard and the rest." He became host if not hero to the artists he showed and published and could be found in the leaky basement apartment beneath his shop serving chicken in a recipe from his native Indian Ocean island or standing dead center behind the easel in "Maurice Denis' 'L'Hommage a Cezanne' to record the occasion when the work was feted in his shop in 1900.

Later, sugar kings and Steins (Gertrude and Leo) would patronize his artists and he would set it all down in lively fashion in his "Recollections" for an appreciative audience. But early or late, the dealer complied as subject: Bonnard with cat was the willing agent of art.

Jane Holtz Kay

On a winter hike: Mt. Hale

Through pines, snow-bent,
A red silk ribbon blazes.

By my boots, dark roots
Brighten with clear water drops.

Of a way so still
That freezing branches crack out:

My puffy breath
Clouds over the drifted trail.

Give form to time
Against the white gravity

"Push on." I brush
The marker tree of snow.

Martin Robbins

The Monitor's daily religious article

Health-giving compassion

If your step becomes suddenly lighter, your glance more sparkling — if you feel more vitally alive — it may be because you've just done someone a kindness. There is a link between compassion and physical well-being.

Christian Science makes plain that thinking based on unselfed love can be powerfully health-promoting. This is because God has created us to express love.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, gives seven Bible-derived synonyms for God. One of these names for Deity is Love. Another is Principle. And because the Fa-

ther of us all is both Principle — or source of invariable law — and infinite Love, the law of health for all His creatures must be the law of Love. Mrs. Eddy says, "God is the Principle of man, and man is the idea of God."

Of course, this real man, or spiritual man, created by divine Love and held forever in the law of Love, is not the travesty of man that the physical senses portray. We all know how unreliable these senses can be, and precisely because they are misleading, they cannot possibly be God's avenues of truth to us.

In order to know the truth of

man, God's offspring, we obviously cannot turn to tape measures or weighing machines, which measure only matter. Instead, we need to develop and use our spiritual sense. "Spiritual sense," says Mrs. Eddy, "is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God."

Prayer activates this higher perception. And as we learn more of God's nature, as we grasp a deeper understanding of our relationship to Him, we find it natural to express Godlike qualities such as love, health, vitality, and intelligence. We will begin to live more wisely, and act more compassionately.

It was through spiritual sense that Christ Jesus was always conscious of God as the ever-present, ever-available Principle of health and healing. He was powerfully loving, and therefore a powerful teacher and healer. He was vibrantly imbued with the knowledge of man's sonship with God.

Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." As we follow the Master and strive to understand that all men in their true spiritual being reflect divine Love, we become kinder and — as a result — also healthier. Our thoughts rise above the physical. Instead of looking on sick bodies and unloving human traits as real, we recognize them as illusions that spiritual truth can heal.

Instead of seeing simple acts of kindness — whether our own or those of others — as trivial, we can recognize in them a precious measure of the same healing Christ that was shown forth by Jesus in his great mission of salvation.

¹Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 476; ²Science and Health, p. 209; ³John 8:32.

(Elsewhere on this page may be found a translation of this article in Portuguese. Usually once a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Portuguese translation.)

[This is a Portuguese translation of today's religious article]

Tradução do artigo religioso publicado em inglês nesta página
(As traduções em português são publicadas geralmente duas vezes por mês)

A relação entre a saúde e a compaixão

Se seu passo torna-se repentinamente mais leve, seu olhar mais brilhante — se você se sente com mais vitalidade — isso pode ser porque você foi amável com alguém. Há relação entre a compaixão e o bem-estar físico.

A Ciência Cristã deixa claro que o pensamento baseado no amor altruísta pode promover poderosamente a saúde. Isso acontece porque Deus nos criou para expressar amor.

Mary Baker Eddy, que descobriu e fundou a Ciência Cristã, dá a Deus sete sinônimos colhidos da Bíblia. Um desses sinônimos é Amor. Outro é Princípio. E porque o Pai de todos nós é tanto Princípio — ou fonte da lei invariável — como Amor infinito, a lei da saúde para todas as Suas criaturas deve ser a lei do Amor. A Sr.^a Eddy diz: "Deus é o Princípio do homem, e o homem é a ideia de Deus."

Certamente este homem real, ou espiritual, criado pelo Amor divino e mantido para sempre sob a lei do Amor, não é a caricatura de homem que os sentidos físicos retratam. Todos sabemos quão falíveis podem ser esses sentidos, e precisamente por serem enganosos, não é possível que sejam eles as vias da verdade que Deus estabeleceu para nós.

A fim de conhecermos a verdade a respeito do homem, o filho de Deus, obviamente não podemos voltar-nos para fitas métricas ou balanças que só medem a matéria. Em vez disso, precisamos desenvolver e usar nosso sentido espiritual. "O sentido espiritual", diz a Sr.^a Eddy, "é uma capacidade consistente e constante de compreender Deus."

A oração ativa essa percepção elevada. E à medida que aprendemos mais a respeito da natureza de Deus, à medida que alcançamos uma compreensão mais profunda de nossa relação com Ele, achamos natural expressar qualidades divinas tais como amor, saúde, vitalidade e inteligência. Começamos a viver mais sabiamente e a agir com mais compaixão.

Era por meio do sentido espiritual que Cristo Jesus estava sempre consciente de Deus como o sempre-presente e sempre-disponível Princípio da saúde e da cura. Ele tinha uma poderosa capacidade de amar, e era, portanto, um poderoso professor e sanador. Estava vibrantemente imbuído do conhecimento da filiação do homem com Deus.

Jesus disse: "Conhecereis a verdade e a verdade vos libertará." Quando seguimos o Mestre e nos empenhamos em compreender que todos os homens, no seu verdadeiro ser espiritual, refletem o Amor divino, tornamo-nos mais amáveis e — como resultado — mais saudáveis. Nossos pensamentos elevam-se acima do que é físico. Em vez de olharmos para corpos doentes e traços humanos desagradáveis como se fossem reais, reconhecemo-los como ilusões que a verdade espiritual pode curar.

Ao invés de ver atos de pura gentileza — quer sejam nossos ou de outros — como trivialidades, podemos reconhecer neles um precioso grau do mesmo Cristo sanador que foi demonstrado por Jesus em seu ministério de salvação.

¹ Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, p. 476; ² Ciência e Saúde, p. 209; ³ João 8:32.

⁴ Christian Science — pronunciado: kris'tyan sa'ens-es.
A tradução do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã para o português, ou seja, "Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras" de Mary Baker Eddy, é publicada com as páginas em português confrontando as páginas em inglês. Pode ser adquirida numa Sala de Leitura da Ciência Cristã, ou escrevendo-se a Francisca C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, E.U.A. 02115.

Para informações relativas a outras publicações em português sobre a Ciência Cristã, dirija-se a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, E.U.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

Jesus, moved with compassion, put forth his hand, and touched him, and said unto him, I will; be thou clean. Mark 1:41

Mail too late to answer!

When the word service could be bracketed with that of reliability there was, not so long ago, a firm belief that "the mails must get through." It was a cliché at which we laughed a little, but nevertheless, either consciously or unconsciously, we definitely did expect the postman to deliver letters to our door several times a day regardless of the weather or the state of the nation.

Even when the snow lay feet deep on the Scottish hills we did not for a minute doubt that Mr. McGregor would eventually reach us with a birthday card from Granny. Even when there was a heatwave in Devonshire we expected Mr. Carter to bicycle seven miles to bring us a bulb catalog. Come February-fall-dyke, when the floods were out across the roads, it did not occur to us that we should be cut off from our correspondence. Either in a boat or on a horse or carried in a sponge bag by a swimmer our mail had, we knew, to get through.

The posts are now notoriously, universally erratic, and it is customary to deplore this capriciousness in no uncertain terms; indeed the papers are always publishing abuse from people whose letters have taken ten days to travel ten miles, and there is much tearing of hair and gnashing of teeth in the business world over lost orders, delayed bills, missed opportunities, and so on.

However, to those of us who are not engaged in urgent business affairs there has come the slow realization — slow in England, at any rate, because we have been nurtured in the belief that our postal system was second to none — that the Post Office's crass inefficiency is really rather attractive.

If one can swallow national pride there is something delightful about getting a letter that is too late to do anything about. An invitation to a party that has already taken place brings a positive glow of pleasure, as does a postcard arriving on the 27th saying the Wilberforces will be passing through London on the 28th and would love to be seen if one happens to be around. Also, it is nice to be able to say with absolute truth that the reason we did not attend a meeting is because we never knew it was taking place.

It is true there are moments when it would be helpful to get a prompt answer to a query, and one has to admit that a country with an unreliable postal service does not inspire confidence; and yet that feeling of *laissez aller*, of taking life as it comes and the post as it comes not, is curiously refreshing.

Recently, Italy got so behindhand in delivering her letters she simply put a match to a million of them, and one wonders how many people were genuinely the worse off for this act of desperation? And how many reveled in the peace of being *incomunicado*?

Virginia Thesiger

A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
4-5 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,
London SW1X 7JH

Please send me a paperback copy of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. (H)

Name _____

Address _____

County _____

Postal Code _____

My cheque for £1.07 enclosed as payment in full.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Tuesday, February 4, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

A watershed budget

President Ford's proposed budget for fiscal 1976, with its \$52 billion deficit, is a sobering document. The economic assumptions on which it is based are staggering: That unemployment will average 8.1 percent in 1976, that prices will rise by 11.3 percent and that the nation's gross national product will sag by 3.3 percent.

Plainly these are most troublesome times in which all Americans should look closely at and debate what the President now seeks to do. His strategy is two-fold:

In the short run his budget is designed to attack recession. Some \$12.7 billion would be spent to aid the growing numbers of unemployed and the budget also assumes the Congress would pass his income-tax cut proposals.

Over the long run the Ford administration is deeply worried by what it conceives as a threat to the capitalist system. This is the rising level of government payments to individuals. At present 33 percent of the GNP is consumed by government — federal, state, and local. By the year 2000, administration officials estimate, this figure will rise to an enormous 60 percent — assuming that defense expenditures remain constant until the end of the century.

Mr. Ford is clearly determined to turn the country radically in another direction. This is why he is asking Congress to trim some \$17 billion from the budget, a large share of it in such areas as social security payments, retirement

programs, and medicare. Thus, while countering recession his budget is also geared to preventing a resurgence of inflation through future government spending.

The only new spending program in the Ford budget is some \$2.2 billion for the development of energy resources.

Ideologically, the President in effect poses these questions: Are Americans to go on expanding the role of government to the point where 50 percent of an individual's real income goes toward supporting public expenditures, much of it for social purposes? Or is the role of government to be carefully controlled and private industry stimulated so that it bears the primary responsibility for keeping the economy healthy and dynamic?

There are no facile answers to these fundamental questions, and the Democrats would pose the questions differently. With respect to the budget itself, there is bound to be lively controversy in Congress over increased spending in such areas as defense and foreign aid. Many lawmakers, and their constituents, will undoubtedly challenge the proposed boost in aid for Indo-China while the American people are asked to cinch their belts.

But, even beyond the nitty-gritty of the budget categories themselves, is the larger debate to which the American public must give its best thought.

Israel's best hope

A mood of deep anxiety has begun to grip the world's Jewish community. It is born of events in the Middle East and it needs the compassionate attention and understanding of everyone.

The anguish stems from a rising concern about Israel's vulnerability as the Arabs press for further evacuation of Israeli forces from territories they now occupy. Lurking in the Jewish thought is that grave question: Will the Arabs push Israel into the sea once they have their pre-1967 land back? Is this the beginning of the end of the Zionist dream?

It is heart-rending and disconcerting to read and hear some of the arguments now pouring forth from prominent Jews. Eminent historian Barbara Tuchman suggests that anti-Semitism is again rearing its head as the world blames Jews for the world's oil crisis. She writes with some bitterness:

"There follows a rising demand upon Israel for concessions: a return of the Mitla and Gidi passes and Sinai oil fields to Egypt, the Golan Heights to Syria, Jerusalem to satisfy King Faisal, the West Bank to the PLO. After that why not give up sovereignty altogether and share a democratic state with Yasser Arafat?"

Similarly, a recent full-page ad in the New York Times by the Zionist Organization of America states that "Israel is still threatened with annihilation by its converging enemies." It suggests Israel is "fighting for its life."

Fueling these fears and alarms is the slowly evolving change in American public opinion. News media today treat the Arab-Israeli conflict with less pro-Israel partisanship, going so far as to raise

the inevitability of Israel's pull-back to its pre-1967 borders, with some modifications. Congressmen, too, are beginning to speak out for early Israeli accommodation. Even the President has declared publicly that the American commitment to Israel is not unlimited.

The domestic political tide may thus be turning.

But Israel's right to exist is not at issue. There is no question that the U.S. will continue to support a strong and independent Jewish state. The massive U.S. aid, both military and economic, going to Israel is evidence of the American people's fidelity to that commitment.

It is precisely to assure the preservation of Israel that American diplomacy is now dedicated. There is recognition, in Washington and even in Tel Aviv, that however traumatic will be further withdrawals for Israel, it has no alternative. It is better to take the painful road of compromise — and soon — than to confront an Arab world increasingly powerful and increasingly determined to recover its territories, by force if need be.

There is no lack of American sympathy for Israel as it confronts this bitter, but inevitable, prospect. Nor is there any lack of condemnation for the murderous atrocities, perpetrated by Arab terrorist organizations, that understandably contribute to Israeli apprehensions about the future. That is why the American people will seek and demand strong guarantees of Israel's security in a final peace settlement.

Though the risk of peace may be great for Israel, the risk of war could be fatal to it.

More steps in U.S. spy reform

The United States appears to be seizing with both hands its best opportunity in years to clarify the roles of its intelligence agencies and prevent their further misuse. Sensitized by Watergate, freed of the awe of J. Edgar Hoover, both officialdom and the public have a new readiness to look into abuses that are increasingly being cited under the Johnson administration and others in addition to the Nixon years.

Now the House of Representatives is following the Senate in setting up a special investigation to provide an informed basis for reform. And Attorney General-designate Levi has said he would work with the FBI and Congress to set up safeguards on intelligence activities. He acknowledges as a "mistake" the bygone legal study involving the bugging of a jury room which he had defended 20

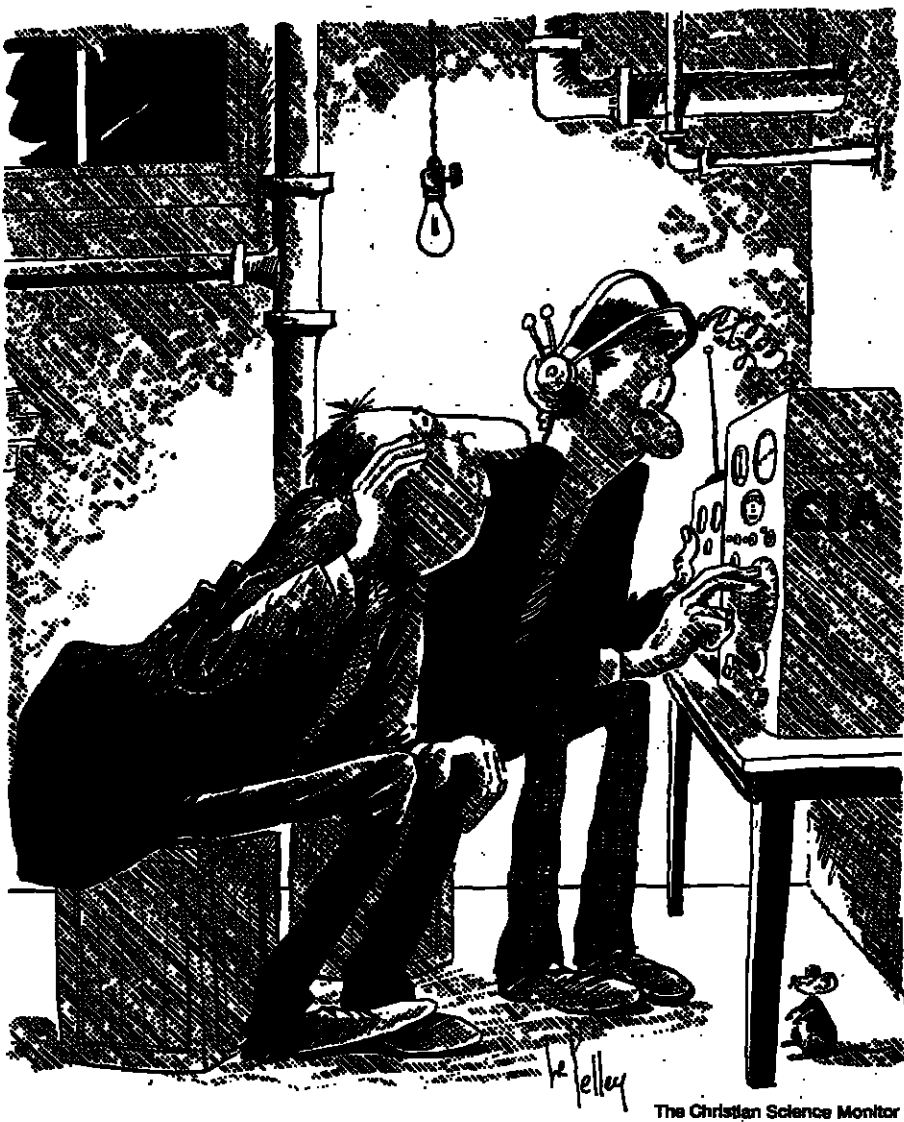
years ago as supervisor of the study. He says that "I think we do need protection against undue use of government surveillance."

Certainly there is no excuse for the FBI to send anonymous smear letters or engage in the other harassing or disruptive tactics pronounced "abhorrent" by the Justice Department itself.

Some of the allegations of President Johnson's dubious use of the FBI — including spying on civil rights leaders — derive from the Senate Watergate committee. The committee reportedly considered it beyond its mandate to pursue the matter. But should it not have promptly dealt with the evidence in some manner to avoid questions now about why it has taken this long for the public to be informed?

Now at least is the time for all questions to be asked — and answered as thoroughly as possible.

'Shh! We've tuned in the FBI who's bugging ITT who's listening in on a guy in Canarsie who's bugging us!'



State of the nations

The Northeast dissents

By Joseph C. Harach

Americans are not for the first time experiencing a conflict of interest between the Northeastern part and the rest of the country.

In the present case every state north of the Mason-Dixon line except for New Hampshire is in a condition of acute dissent over President Ford's energy program.

This condition is reminiscent of what happened on June 18, 1812, when Congress voted for war against Great Britain. The vote was by no means unanimous. In the House war won by 79 to 49. In the Senate the difference was 19 to 13. And, he noted, "North and East of the Delaware River the vote was almost unanimous for peace."

Following the declaration of war the people of the Northeastern states pursued their personal interests more diligently than they did the war.

"New Yorkers and New Englanders openly opposed the war, traded with the enemy, and talked of rejoining Britain" (Encyclopedia Britannica, current edition).

In 1812 the prosperity of the Northeast was built on trade with Britain and with Britain's colonies. There was no advantage to them from war with Britain. Yankee traders simply ignored the war and made fortunes on supplying food and even some manufactured materials to Wellington's Army in the Spanish peninsula.

West of the Alleghenies the British were the enemies. British policy at that time aimed at containing the United States well east of the Mississippi River. They would have preferred to contain it east of the Allegheny Mountains. But the new Americans were already crossing the mountains in large numbers, spilling into the Ohio River valley and reaching for the Mississippi. Along the northern sector they coveted the fine farmlands lying north of Lake Erie.

So, in 1812, the frontiersmen had their way over the Yankees and New

Yorkers. They got their war. It was fought to clear the British out of the path of their westward advance. It did.

Today the American Southwest, Far West, and Alaska enjoy the prospect of higher oil prices. And the Midwest is interested primarily in the revival of durable goods manufacturing, above all in a revival of the automobile industry.

But the Northeast does not manufacture automobiles and does not produce oil. Its interests lie in the cheapest possible oil for heating its homes and powering its sophisticated industry. A rise in oil prices which would help the oil-producing states could destroy Northeastern industry. New England seriously and not unreasonably is worried that the Ford energy program might reduce it to tourism and education.

The Northeast could get along well with either gasoline rationing or a high tax on gasoline at the pump. It is better provided with public transportation than other regions. It cannot get along with higher costs for heating and industrial oils.

The Ford program has slightly and grudgingly taken account of the special interests of the Northeast but is a long way as yet from recognizing the extraordinary dependence of this area on cheap, imported oil. There is a clear and sharp conflict of interest between those living north of the Mason-Dixon line and east of the Alleghenies and those in the rest of the country.

It is not surprising that a President who comes from Grand Rapids, Michigan, is more aware of the interests of Detroit than of the interests of New York and Boston. But he should not be surprised if the Republicans of that section in trying to block his proposed tariff on imported oil. The issue is sectional, not partisan.

Mirror of opinion

Strolling through history

The Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park is four years old now and doing rather well. The National Park Service has repaired much of the damage done to the old waterway by time and storms. Congress, which has been stingy in the past, gave the Park Service \$4,250,000 this fiscal year to continue repairs and stabilize some of the old stone aqueducts which are in imminent danger of falling down. The park has also been the beneficiary of considerable work by volunteers.

The park does have one shortcoming that could be easily remedied. At the moment, information about the old canal and its rich history is not nearly as accessible as the park itself. In the heart of Georgetown, for example, where many people first encounter the canal, there is virtually nothing to tell casual strollers that they have happened upon a national park, much less to give them any hint of the 185-mile extent of the towpath, the commerce that flourished in the 19th century, and the canalers' fascinating lore.

One can, of course, buy a guide-

book; several good ones are available. But people should not have to do that — not when the Park Service, with very little effort or expense, could put a series of small signs along the way to educate visitors while they walk. We are not advocating billboards or huge, garish displays. But it would seem simple and useful to affix small, tasteful, weather-proof placards to various bridges, fences and walls.

The more we think about it, the more we think that such a sidewalk history program should not be limited to the canal or Georgetown.

For the sake of coherence and good taste, the National Park Service and the Fine Arts Commission might want to draw up guidelines for a comprehensive program of historical sidewalk signs. With so many millions of people expected to visit here in 1976, government and private groups should do everything possible to make those visitors not only welcome but enriched by what they learn about this city and its role in our history. — Washington Post.

What about Soviet naval power?

By M. K. Dziewanowski

There is a lot of controversy about the relative strength of the Soviet and United States navies. The editors of "Jane's Fighting Ships," for example, claim that the Russians have achieved superiority in a variety of ships — submarines and heavy cruisers, for instance — and have begun to challenge the U.S. in a number of naval weapons.

But "Jane's" stresses largely the quantitative aspect of the problem. Leaving aside the issue that American ships are on the average much larger, technologically more advanced and hence much more effective than the Russian ones, it is worth focusing on the geopolitical aspects of Soviet naval power.

The amazingly fast expansion of the Soviet Navy, as well as merchant marine, has overshadowed the fact that the U.S.S.R. is suffering from several handicaps that hamper its maritime potentialities. One of the disadvantages is a relatively short useful and easily accessible coastline.

Although it has some 35,000 miles of coastline (the largest in the world), the U.S.S.R. is the most landlocked country on the globe. The farthest point from the ocean, Semirechye in Kazakhstan, is about 1,600 miles from the seacoast.

Moreover, most of the U.S.S.R. lies as far north as Canada. Moscow is situated north of Edmonton, Alberta; Leningrad lies as far north as Anchorage, Alaska; the Crimean port of Sevastopol is as far north as Bangor, Maine. It is a severe strategic and economic handicap that most of the Russian ports are icebound for a considerable part of the year. Paradoxically, Murmansk, the northernmost Soviet harbor, is an exception, being usually accessible throughout the year.

On the other hand, the Gulf of Finland, with its ports of Leningrad, Kronstadt, and Revel, is frozen around the shores from November to April. The harbors of the Black Sea are as a rule ice-blocked throughout January and February. Vladivostok in the Far East is icebound for four months in the winter, is precariously suspended at the end of a long line of communications, and is situated in a region claimed by China.

The stretches where Russia has access to the moderate Baltic and Black Seas are inhabited by non-Russian people: the Finns, Estonians, Latvians, and Ukrainians. The outlet of the Black Sea is held by the Turks, while the outlets from the Baltic are held by the Danes and the Germans. The access to the Atlantic leads through the remote Murmansk and the Kola peninsula. The Pacific coast is separated from the main centers by a formidable distance of up to 4,000 miles.

All of this has greatly inhibited the development of naval forces as well as maritime trade, and made Soviet

expansion a painstaking proposition. Only the development of jet planes has diminished somewhat the isolation of the Soviet Far Eastern region from the bulk of the country.

One has also to bear in mind the seacoast of the Soviet Union split into four main sectors: the Black Sea, the Baltic, the Arctic, with subsidiary, the White Sea, and the Pacific Ocean. The Arctic Ocean at the White Sea has played a negligible role both politically and economically. Maritime communications between the Black Sea and the Baltic are difficult enough, much less the journey from either the Black or Baltic Sea to the Pacific. The Imperial Fleet learned this fact first hand in 1905 during the war against Japan when its Baltic squadron tried to run to the Far East to rescue its comrades-in-arms in the Pacific.

Even the canal routes between the Baltic and the White Seas do not permit the passage of seafaring craft. The route from the White Sea to the Far Eastern waters along the northern shores of Siberia, some 4,000 miles long, also involves considerable hardship despite the new technological developments, including atomic icebreaker.

One of the handicaps of the Soviet naval position is the distance separating the two island seas, the Baltic and the Black Seas, from the three oceans. This compels the Soviet Union to maintain four separate fleets: Baltic, the Black sea, the Arctic, and the Pacific.

Only in the Far East does the U.S.S.R. enjoy true "blue water capabilities." One has to remember, however, that the access to its bases is precarious both geographically and politically because of the Sino-Soviet dispute. It is enough to look at a map to realize that in case of a Soviet war, the Port Arthur and Dal harbors would be the first targets of Chinese missiles and bombs, as well as of a land attack.

Adding to this the fact that Soviet Black Sea bases are situated in the southern fringe of the volatile Ukraine, "the soft underbelly" of the Soviet empire, one realizes that geopolitical factors underlying Moscow's actual naval position are not solid.

This should be compared with the broad and varied "blue power" capabilities of the U.S. Navy, able to deploy large and highly experienced forces throughout the world. Moreover, the Soviet Navy has yet to master strategy of large-scale distant operations. This is the result not of a lack of experience but of disadvantageous geopolitical situation of the U.S.S.R.

Professor Dziewanowski is an associate at the Russian Research Center at Harvard University.

Readers write

'Can Americans take it?'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Erwin Canham's long and distinguished service as editor of The Christian Science Monitor is not an easy act to follow, but John Hughes is clearly trying to maintain the same high standard of moral inspiration and guidance for your readers as did his predecessor. His "Can Americans take it?" on the editorial page is a noteworthy case in point.

The central theme of this piece is hope for the faith in our future — and that may well be what we need now, above all else. But I confess to some misgivings about the "strong, underlying sense of moral purpose" seen by Hughes in recent crusades for "racial equality and . . . women's rights," and in the "totally moral" convulsions of American society over Vietnam and Watergate.

Mr. Hughes' conclusion ("A country that exhibits such moral fiber, and which can undergo such trauma for basically spiritual reasons, is not likely to crumble in the face of its current economic challenge") is indeed tempting. But I am haunted by awareness of the fact that some of the most ghastly episodes in the long history of man's inhumanity to man have been prompted by that sentiment — profound commitment to "high moral purposes."

Consider, e.g., the toll of death and destruction inflicted on our European ancestors over several centuries by Crusades aimed at liberating the Holy Land from the grip of the "infidel." Or, more recently, the wholesale crimes against humanity committed by the rulers of the U.S.S.R. in their pursuit of the elusive (and in their view, no doubt, the highly moral) goal of economic justice, Marxist style.

The trouble with "high moral purpose" is that it is so easily converted into zealotry — or into bigotry. The purpose sought assumes such absolute importance as to justify resort to any means.

Robert E. Strain
Professor of Economics
California State University
Long Beach, Calif.

Gun control

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is extremely disturbing to see paper of the Monitor's stature give so much publicity to the scare tactics of antigun forces. If the people do not wish to own firearms they are under no compulsion to do but they have no right to imply upon the rights of others.

Furthermore, the National Rifle Association is a true people's lobby dates back over a century and membership includes substantial numbers of peace officers, members and veterans of the armed forces, knowledgeable conservationists and outdoorsmen. It is represented every state and territory, as well as having some foreign members. If gun owner is to be dismissed as fanatic, he is in good company. Princeton, N.J. A. A. Dineen

Aliens in America

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Will the new Congress act? Recent news items indicate there are millions of illegal aliens in our country that are taking away from legal residents of the United States.

The seriousness of this problem is lately increased, mainly because deepening recession.

It is beyond my understanding if Congress has failed to act for consecutive sessions on Congressman Peter Rodino's bill, which we make it a crime for a U.S. employer knowingly employ an illegal alien.

I sincerely believe the time has come to alleviate this problem through an act of Congress.

That way millions of jobs will be returned to those who have the right to have them, and also our balance payments will be favorably affected since the money earned here will be spent here.

Littleton, Colo. Vladimir Sp

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.